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Latin Peace Tops Reagan Agenda

Contra Aid Seen Likely U.S. Tactic

By Lou Cannon NORTH PLATTE, Nebraska President Ronald Reagan said Thursday that the "first order of business is peace and democracy in Central America," and a senior White House official said that this was likely to require additional U.S. aid for the contras opposing the leftist government of Nicara-

Speaking with reporters on Air Force One en route to Nebraska. the official repeatedly referred to the contras as "an insurance po-licy" that would force the Sandinists to negotiate.

He acknowledged that the Resgan administration was concerned about the period between Sept. 30. when U.S. aid to the contras will expire, and Nov. 7, the target date for a cease-fire under a peace plan agreed to last week by five Central American governments, including Nicaragua.

"We're going to have to address that interregnum," the official said. "We plan to address the funding issue," he said, "in a way that will insure that support for the contras continues until we are all satisfied that there is is a peace plan that will insure the peaceful reintegration and democratization of Nicara-

Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, Frank C. Carlucci, said there was nothing in an agreement trached last week by Mr. Reagan and the House speaker. Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas, that prevented the administration from secking funds for the contras on an interim basis while peace negotia-tions were pending.

Another administration official emphasized later in the day that Mr. Reagan was likely to request further aid for the contras unless the Sandinists had made convincing progress toward democratic re-

forms by Sept. 30. The Central American issue appeared to be foremost on the White H. Bork. House agenda as Mr. Reagan Mr. Re.



President Ronald Reagan as he left Washington on Thursday for Nebraska, where he made two specches, and for California, where he will be on vacation until Sept. 6.

endment requiring a balanced budget and the confirmation of his Supreme Court nominee, Robert

'sought to put the Iran-contra affair. on the Iran-contra affair to a single

in the past tense and push ahead to passage in his second speech in other issues.

passage in his second speech in which he told an enthusiastic Heading west for a 25-day vaca- crowd in the that "my first priority

business at hand - to move forward with America." In a nationally televised address

H. Bork. on Wednesday night, Mr. Reagan Mr. Reagan timited his remarks shouldered responsibility for the See REAGAN, Page 6

Omissions Mark Reagan Iran Speech

By David Hoffman Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President

Ronald Reagan has answered the charges of duplicity and malfeasance in the Iran-contra affair by saying that he had made some mistakes and that his policy "went astray," but he did not respond to the many unanswered questions

NEWS ANALYSIS about his actions and those of his

Mr. Reagan's justification for the Iran arms sales also shifted

markedly from earlier speeches.
From his first speech on the secret deals in November through his last speech on the subject in March, Mr. Reagan insisted that his prima-

ry motive was to reach out to mod-

erate factions in Iran. On Wednes-

day night he virtually abandoned

that rationale; his speech made no specific mention of the strategic opening to Iran. The president also outlined a series of changes "so that what we've been through can't happen again, either in this administration or in

future ones." But many of the personnel and procedural changes he described were implemented last spring after the Tower commission report. Mr. Reagan's contention that he has adopted new "tighter procedures" on covert actions following the Iran-contra hearings has not quelled the demand of some in

Congress for new legislation. The Tower commission, headed by former Senator John G. Tower Texas, was appointed by the president to investigate the Irancontra affair. It issued its report in

25 that Iran arms sales profits had been diverted to aid the contras, as the Nicareguan rebels are called. saving that he did not know of the diversion or the excess funds. The president said that his for-

See ASSESS, Page 6



Striking miners waiting in Westonaria, South Africa, to be transported to tribal homelands.

Bundesbank Chief's Secretary Is Questioned in VW Fraud

FRANKFURT - An investiga- working at the Bundesbank.

tral bank, the police said Thursday. Police officials disclosed that they had searched the apartment and office of the secretary, one of the use of forged papers to docutwo to the Bundesbank president. Kurl Otto Pohl, and had confiscat-

They did not identify the woman or the evidence.

Police officials said they were had been sold to a fugitive currency evidence.

wick state prosecutors office, which is coordinating the investigation. A federal criminal office spokes-

man in Wiesbaden said the secrefree and had not been arrested. He can't say anything about it."

said he did not know if she was still

widened to include a secretary to sche marks, or about \$260 million, the chief of the West German cen- on fraudulent currency transac-The company said the fraud.

which dated back to 1984, involved transactions.

The Brunswick state prosecutor. Carl Hermann Retemeyer, told the International Herald Tribune. "The police searched her office, trying to determine if information and especially her home, and found

"She has chosen to be silent," the

official said. Siegfried Guterman, a spokes-man for the central 5ank, said. "We

deals involved falsifying financial tion into a multimillion-dollar cur-rency fraud at Volkswagen AG has that it had lost 473 million Deut-contracts, by which large international companies such as Volkswagen protect themselves against fluctuations in currency markets. VW's chief financial executive.

The fraudulent foreign exchange

Rolf Sclowsky, resigned as a result of the scandul. The company's chief foreign ex-

change dealer. Burkhardt Junger. was arrested in April on suspicion of embezzlement in the affair. In June, the West German au-

thorities issued an international arrest warrant for a former currency broker who is alleged to have been the mastermind in the VW fraud. The man, Joachim Schmidt, for-

mer head of Joachim Schmidt &: Partner KG in Frankfurt disappeared shortly after Volkswagen announced its trading losses.

A former VW currency trader. Lutz Quaquil, was also arrested on suspicion of fraud in the case. (AP. Reuters, 1HT)

Diplomats Accused By Botha He Warns Them

Of Restrictions If They Meddle Compiled to the Statt From Disputities

CAPE TOWN - President Pieter W. Botha accused Western diplomats Thursday of meddling in anti-apartheid polities and said that South Africa might restrict

In his first major speech in two months. Mr. Botha made an unusually strong attack on Western embassies, telling Parliament that some diplomats were abusing their

Meanwhile, mine owners assert ed that a four-day strike by black mine workers was waning, with strikers returning to work at several mines. Union officials, however, said the walkout was still spread-

Striking miners clashed overnight with security guards and workers defying the strike, and 19 persons were injured, the mine owners said. At least 52 people have been injured in clashes since

the walkout began Sunday. In his speech, Mr. Botha said his government might consider "taking steps to bring the staff of embassies who are acting off-limits under control, or to restrict their move-

Referring to restrictions in the United States on the movement of some foreign diplomats. Mr. Botha said that "similar steps can be considered in South Africa with regard to certain members of staff of specific embassies.

He complained specifically about foreign funding for a trip by white South African anti-apartheid activists to meet members of the African National Congress in Dakar, Senegal, last month.

He did not name any Western country, but Danielle Mitterrand. wife of the French president. played a role in arranging the talks in Dakar.

Mr. Botha told Parliament that he viewed "in a very serious light the interference of foreign governments and their embassy personnel in the furtherance of extraparliamentary politics."

"No self-respecting government will allow its hospitality to be abused in this way," he said.

The prime minister said that foreign governments had funded the ranged the conference with the Af-

dontination in South Africa. The Chamber of Mines, which represents the six major mining companies targeted by the 300,000member National Union of Mineworkers, said Thursday that the number of strikers had dropped from 40 percent of the black work force to under one-third --- or from about 230,000 to fewer than

But union officials said 2,000 See BOTHA, Page 6

broker who is believed to have been involved in the Volkswagen fraud. can say at the moment," they add-Heading west for a way to get the lacts was always to get the lacts the American people." Now, the president continued, Now, the president continued, and down to the real Mr. Reagan again returned to the defense he has repeatedly fowas always to get the facts before first made public in March. cused on since the disclosure Nov. The searches were made last Mr. Retemeyer said the woman approval of a constitutional week at the request of the Bruns-"it's time to get down to the real had not provided any information

Kiosk Cuba Backs Bid For Latin Peace

MEXICO CITY (AP) -President Fidel Castro of Cuba and President Daniel Ortega Sauvedra of Nicaragua said the presence of foreign military advisers in Central America should end as part of efforts to bring peace to the troubled region, the official Cuban news agency reported Thursday

The Prensa Latina report monitored in Mexico City, said the leaders discussed the presence of foreign military personnel during a lengthy meeting that began Wednesday night after Mr. Ortega arrived in Ha-

Dow Touches 2,700

Balloarther.

The Dow Jones industrial average of U.S. shares traded Thursday above 2,700 for the first time, coinciding with the fifth anniversary of the current bull market.



A copper coffee pot: Shopping in Istanbul's hectic bazaar. Page 9.

GENERAL NEWS

■ The Chinese Communist Party is expected to dismiss a leading theoretician and other Page 5. ntellectuals.

🗷 in Spain, chain supermarkets and variety stores are threatening traditional, mom-and-pop

BUSINESS/FINANCE British Petroleum's second-

quarter profit jumped 48 per-cent to £317 million. Page 11.

Dow close: UP 22_17 The dollar in New York: 1.8893 1.579 151.525 6.3095 Despite Gulf Tensions, Oil Stockpiles Point to a Price Decline By Lee A. Daniels

NEW YORK -On the surface, the oil market seems to be acting out of character, paying little heed to tensions in the Middle East. But barring an upheaval there.

oil experts expect petroleum prices To begin declining again, Moreover, they say that prices could even take a sharp drop later this year from current levels. On Thursday, contracts for September delivery of West Texas Intermediate, the benchmark U.S. crude oil, were trading 3 cents lower, at \$20.96 per

barrel, in New York. A price decline is anticipated de-

Instead, oil companies and tradmentals of supply and demand. And they do not like what they see. "Fundamentally, this market's rotten to the core," said Nauman

Barakat, an energy futures analyst for Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. "Not only is OPEC overproducing, but so much 'anxiety crude' has been bought and stocked that the industry is nearly stuffed now. Prices could do very poorly later

By "anxiety crude," Mr. Barakat in turn, has increased the incentive July was almost 18.9 million barrels

spite the sighting of mines in Gulf was referring to the surplus crude for OPEC customers to buy even a day, significantly above its offi-member is producing more than its Institute for a Democratic Alternaflying U.S. and European flags, inventories out of fear that turmoil and even a rumor of a coup in Iran. in the Gulf would disrupt supplies. come increasingly worried that a gence Weekly. Officials discovered a sixth mine substantial increase in OPEC proers are concentrating on the funda- near an offshore tanker anchorage duction will further erode demand Thursday in the Gulf of Oman, for oil - and prices - in the fourth world demand for OPEC oil at 17

shipping sources said. (Page 2.) Although inventories have been increasing, oil experts say, they are not yet at worrisome levels. Still. that could change in just a month if

heavy stockpiling continues. The Organization of Petroleum also seeing that worldwide oil Exporting Countries has offered stocks are building up quite quickcrude oil at prices below those on ly. the spot and futures market. That,

quarter of this year. "It's a tug of war between economic and psychological forces," said Philip L. Dodge, oil analyst with Nomura Securities. "The market is waiting, anticipating on the one hand what might happen, but

OPEC's crude oil production in

The oil community has also be- according to Petroleum Intelli-

Oil experts and officials of American oil companies estimate million barrels a day. Thus, OPEC's overproduction, which is

oil a day to world inventories. Petroleum Intelligence Weekly reported that Saudi Arabia, OPEC's linchpin, is producing prices at \$18 a barrel. slightly less than its official quota

of 4.3 million barrels a day. But nearly every other OPEC

cial ceiling of 16.6 million barrels, allocated share, according to the tive for South Africa, which publication. The warring nations iran and Iraq, as well as Kuwait rican National Conference, an and the United Arab Emirates are organization fighting to end white doing the most damage, it said.

Experts interviewed said that overproduction and the buildup of inventories would lessen demand continuing this month, is adding as for crude oil later this year and much as 2 million barrels of crude make it difficult for OPEC to "turn off" the cheating by its members. These factors could also under-

cut OPEC's plans to hold crude oil Saudi Arabia has already offi-

cially complained about the cheat-See OiL, Page 12

Soviets Are Wondering Where the Glasnost Stops

New York Times Service MOSCOW - Less than four years ago, the exiled poet Joseph Brodsky, who lives in the United States, gave a lecture on the surrealistic novels of Andrei Platonov, a Soviet author, and was bitterly certain of one thing: These books never were published in Soviet Russia, and they never will be published there, for they come closest to doing to the system what it has done

to its subjects. But when one of the novels, "The Foundation Pit," a brutally irreverent fable about the building of communism, was published in June, there was little comment here or in the West. It is not just that readers are too nearly sated with glasnoss to get excited about publication of yet another long-censored literary bombshell. A greater factor is that glasnost, or openness, has itself moved on, haltingly, to more difficult

challenges and topics. Glasnost, the word Mikhail S. Gorbachev uses to refer to his campaign for more open

moved from sanctioned criticism of the last regime's shortcomings to the beginning of a political debate over the future of the Soviet

On selected topics —especially the direction and pace of economic changes but also legal

NEWS ANALYSIS

rights, election procedures, freedom of travel and changes in education - the public is now being presented with competing ideas and is being invited to speak up.

In its first phase, glasnost was a tool for attacking society's shortcomings — alcoholism, drug abuse, corruption, economic waste — and for defusing rumors by giving details on acci-

The exposés have continued and widened

discussion of troublesome subjects, has been despite occasional rebukes of more sensation-minded editors. In the past month, Soviet read-tance and conspicuous blind spots, it has brutality and court injustice, including execu-

tions of innocent people. In April, the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta printed a letter from an inmate at a labor camp charging that the prison system created repeat

Izvestia began a campaign against abuses of psychiatry, relating the cases of two Moscow vomen who, the newspaper said, had been improperly diagnosed as insane. It called for more humane conditions in mental hospitals. No newspaper has yet suggested that labor camps and mental bospitals are used to confine political dissidents. But before glasnost, such

institutions were not discussed in print. Gorbachev partisans detect a more profound purpose in the exposure of incompetence and njustice. If the Soviet leader wants, as he says, to encourage individual initiative, he must reas-

See GLASNOST, Page 6

Scientists Close In on Genetic Link to Colon Cancer

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

New York Times Server NEW YORK — Scientists in Britain have found strong evidence of a genetic defect that contributes to the development of colon cancer, one of the most common forms of the disease.

The discovery is expected to lead to better early diagnosis and detection of people who are predisposed to colon cancer, better understanding of the process that gives rise to it and perhaps improved treatment of many cases.

Many scientists believe that enirronmental factors, such as a diet of cancer death in the United herited disease that often precedes high in fat and low in fiber, may States. contribute to colon cancer. The new research, described in Thurs- a series of recent advances in locat- nomatous polyposis, the patient's day's issue of the journal Nature, ing defective genes that contribute large intestine, or colon, becomes offers an explanation of what cell to several diseases. The advances virtually carpeted with polyps, least a fifth of the victims of ordichanges, resulting from such envi- have been made possible by new some of which become malignant.

ronmental influences, help set the techniques of dissecting and ana-

Imperial Cancer Research Fund in which they are searching iteles con- of colon cancers. London. In a telephone interview trol the production of cell growth Wednesday he said that diagnosis substances. of at least 25 percent and perhaps as many as 40 percent of the cases of colon and rectal cancer might eventually be aided by the hoped- the control fails, cell growth befor discovery of the faulty gene comes rampant and in some cases it human's genetic blueprints. whose existence is suggested by his

group's studies. Colon cancers, together with the multistep process. much smaller number of rectal cancers, are the second leading cause

copies of any gene. When both copies are inactivated or missing. becomes cancerous. Sir Walter em-

phasized, however, that cancer is a

The discovery came through studies of families in which an incolon cancer is particularly com-The British finding is the latest in mon. In this disorder, familial ade-

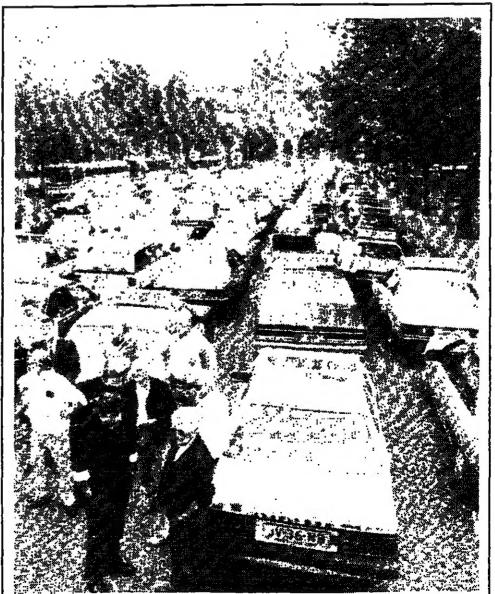
Patients with the familial disorcancer process in motion.

The continuing research is being led by Sir Walter Bodmer of the leagues believe that the gene for limited and the raintian disorder have a greatly heightened risk of colon cancer, but they account for only a relatively small number limited and the raintian disorder have a greatly heightened risk of colon cancer, but they account for only a relatively small number

In such patients the scientists found variants in the genetic mate-Normally a person has two rial that serve as markers indicating the proximity of a gene defect on chromosome 5, one of the 23 pairs of chromosomes that carry all of a In families in which the familial

cancers were common, the patients in whom the cancers developed were almost always those who inherited the key markers. The markers were lacking in family members who did not develop cancers. In related research, the scientists

found evidence that the same defect occurs in the cancer cells of at See CANCER, Page 6



DRIVE-IN PROTEST IN AMSTERDAM — While honking horns, more than 200 taxi drivers blocked an avenue leading to the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam with parked cabs on Thursday to protest a rise in criminal assaults against them. They were demanding an emergency radio channel after assaults on five drivers in the last month.

Variety Stores in Spain Are Tough on Mom and Pop

Ven York Times Service LOS MOLINOS, Spain - Only a few hundred yards and centuries

of tradition separate the older business section in the heart of this village from a still-incomplete. pink-drab shopping mall on the western edge of town.

Older businesses, like the Autoservicio grocery store, are momand-pop operations whose ways have seemed as solidly set as stone.

The owners, Angel Puga and his father, Marcelino, know all their customers, the customers' children and their children's children. All of them get credit that sometimes like that for generations in places

But when Vivodist, a chain supermarket and variety store. opened a month ago, it made in-stant militants out of some normally conservative businessmen. They took to the aisles to protest, loading shopping carts and blocking pas

sages and checkout lines.

The controversy in this town of 2.000 about 50 miles (80 kilometers) north of Madrid is representative of what is happening around Spain as communities like Los Molinos, as well as sections of cities of all sizes, adjust to a world of change encouraged by the Socialist govern-

Owners of small shops are fearful that larger retailers will draw away their customers and eventually force them out of business. To the Pugas and others, that means a way of life also will disappear.

Macroeconomies, a word about as big as Los Molinos, a vacation spot for Madrid's middle class, also is involved. The government's an-acunced policy is that there are too many small shops that are low on productivity and high on ineffiriency and costs to consumers.

Two years ago, the Socialists passed a law that liberalized shopping hours to permit large retailers to stay open late at night and on Sundays. A Commerce Ministry of-ficial said Spain had three times as bitter and frustrated. Consumers. many small shops per capita as on the other hand, seem to have

Owners of small shops fear that larger retailers will draw away their customers and eventually force them out of business. To the Pugas and others, that means a way of life also will disappear.



Marcelino Puga in the grocery store he owns with his son.

other countries in the European Community and that many should

dustries like shipbuilding, mining and farming to operate more efficiently, which would mean cutting costs and becoming smaller by laying off workers. The policy led to widespread unrest throughout Spain for most of the first half of this year and resulted in beavy losses for the Socialists in local and regional elections in June.

Maria Luisa Blanco, 27, said her family still preferred the shops, although "we'll pick up a couple things at the mall."

"But mom likes the way she's treated in the shops and doesn't like antiseptic big stores," she said. The Socialist policy has infuriat-

benefited. Thus, change has arrived, although it is difficult for ny to accept, and relationships have been affected.

Angel Puga said some longtime

tomers had abandoned him and his father. He said business at Autoservicio was down 75 percent in the month since the Vivodist

"People are going there because of the novelty of it." he said, "but also because the big store has vari-ety and can undersell me. People walk in to get a can of sardines and walk out with a pair of shoes."

As chain stores like the Vivodist open outlets in central cities, suburban rings and smaller towns, complaints rise from owners of small shops. One such owner, Fernando Partida Lopez a leader in a movement to repeal the law on shopping hours, said small shops could not

round-the-clock hours caused undue pressure on the family.

Mr. Partida, who owns a children's sportswear store, was an organizer of the shopping-cart pro-test at Vivodist. He said that two groups, a local organization of in-dependent, small and medium businesses and the Confederation of Small and Medium Businesses of Madrid, organized a large protest against the law in Madrid in March and that more protests were planned in the fall

The Basque and Catalonian autonomous governments have passed laws that restrict shopping hours, and the business groups are lobbying the Madrid regional govent to do the same.

Mr. Partida said be would like to see the government provide low-interest loans to owners of small shops so they can learn marketing from our steady clientele."

and managerial techniques and can Anchorage modernize and computerize their operations. For Tankers

Meanwhile, the shopping scene last week was a typical one: there were few shoppers at the small stores, but the Vivodist counters were crowded. Javier and Margo Pérez Madrid, on vacation from Madrid, said they preferred onestop shooping "instead of going to

"Besides," she said, "small shops can't compete with the prices

Yolando Lopez, also on vacation, said she shopped at her neighborhood stores in Madrid because of their proximity, but she said, prices were too high at those shops. "This is great," she said. "I'm glad to see people buying here in-stead of those expensive little

Mr. Partida acknowledged that prices used to be high in the small stores because Los Molinos once attracted wealthy vacationers, but he says that this is no longer true. The younger Mr. Puga said his prices were not high and added that

"The big store has forced me to lower prices and hold sales," he said, pointing at a sale sign for cheese at 126 peseus (about \$1). "I'm making one peseta on that cheese sale. Sometimes I have to

"I buy sugar at 124 pesetas a package and sell it for 127. They sell it for 99 pesetas, I don't see how they do it."
His father, who worked in con-

struction for most of his life, said he was more optimistic.

Wait till October when things stabilize," he said. "We'll see how much they charge then. The townspeople are going there now and they pay cash. Here, they have a running account and take care of the bill at the end of the month, sometimes at the end of the year.

We have hard winters here, when the weather is bad and people



the Berlin Wall, which was begun by the East German authorities 26 years before. The East German Communist Party newspaper, Neues Deutschland, said the wall had helped "secure our borders." At least 71 people have died trying to escape over the wall.

Labor and Other Unrest Spreads in South Korea

SEOUL - Labor and political protests triggered clashes in several South Korean cities Thursday, and dozens of new strikes began in a drive for higher wages and freer

Hundreds of small companies closed their doors as the effects of strikes at major industries trickled down. The Labor Ministry said there were strikes at about 240 workplaces.

At Seoul National University, about 300 students threw firebombs Thursday at police who fired tear gas to prevent them from they have not received their share marching off campus. Witnesses said the protest was prompted by spectacular economic growth. the arrest Wednesday of the student association president. Lee Nam Ju. Mr. Lee was detained when he tried to attend an opposition rally.

About 140 high school girls and relatives started a sit-in Thursday in Seoul to press demands that the government dismiss teachers ac-

cused of beating students. The labor and political turmoil Kwangiu, where students clashed with police. The students were intercepting buses operated by nonsupport strikes" on the sides

On Wednesday night, students captured police who tried to stop projected 1987 auto exports of them from halting the bases. Riot \$44.5 billion. them from halting the buses. Riot police stormed a university campus to rescue the police officers, and six persons were injured.

Also Wednesday, about 2,000 day appealing to workers to settle nti-government protesters and their demands through dialogue. anti-government protesters and supporters of the striking workers fought riot police in central Seoul after a rally at Myundong Cathesupport of the strikers.

In Kangwon Province in the east, about 1,500 striking coal miners occupied a section of highway. stoned a company office building and burned a car parked in front of the company's guest house, news

The Labor Ministry said 90 new strikes were begun Wednesday and Thursday while 29 were settled by negotiations between the workers and management. The ministry did not provide a figure for the number of strikers.

[Other officials said disputes were reported to have been settled at about 60 companies over the two days, including 10 mines, a ship-

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yard and several textile concerns, Reuters reported.

["The government appears to be pressuring the business community to settle," a Western diplomat said. The settlements involved actual or pledged pay increases, improved by management to resoive local issues, company officials said.]

The surge in walkouts began last month after the government agreed to widespread moves toward democracy, including relaxation of restrictions that had virtually banned strikes. Many workers feel benefits from South Korea's

Newspapers said the closure of major industries crippled more them. There was no figure available for the number of idled nonstriking workers, but it was believed to be in the hundreds of thousands.

Hyundai Motor Co, and two other car makers with a combined annual production capacity of 1.2 million vehicles were closed down merged in the southern city of by walkouts or by inability to get parts from striking suppliers.

Their shutdown in turn forced a halt to operations at nearly 580 striking drivers and painting "We parts plants. Government officials said the interruption in car production would cut \$60 million from the

> The Korea Employers' Federation, which represents managements, issued a statement Thurs-

The federation resolved to "do our best to increase workers' rights and interests, such as better workdral. The rally was largely political. ing conditions," and warned that but organizers said it also was in prolonged unrest could cause about \$247 million in losses to the

The government is encouraging settlements through negotiations but has said it will deal sternly with labor-related violence.

Effects of the strikes included: • Bus service in Seoul and 13 other major cities and townships

was halted or slowed. Operations were stopped for a second day at Gold Star Co., a major electronics exporter, and its sister company Gold Star Cable Co., in Kumi. 140 miles (225 kilometers) south of the capital.

· Twenty-one coal mines were closed, and the Energy and Resources Ministry said coal production would fall far short of winter needs if the strikes lasted. Coal is day, Mr. McArtor said they would South Korea's main beating and cooking fuel.

port, because of a strike by dock



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U.S. Restricts Small California Planes Rules for Los Angeles Area Follow Several Near-Crashes

tion Administration has an- made to the FAA. nounced new regulations on private aircraft in that area.

The announcement Wednesday ter a string of near-collisions across the United States in the last few

In the most recent incident, an American Airlines pilot had to bank sharply and dive to avoid hitting a small, unidentified private

plane as the American jetliner ap-proached the Los Angeles airport. The encounter took place Tues-day evening at 7,400 feet (2,240 ers) just outside the boundary of the restricted airspace that pri-vate planes are prohibited from entering without permission and elec-

tronic altitude reporting devices. FAA officials estimated that the two planes passed within 300 feet

Mr. McArtor said he was enlarg-Los Angeles airport to small

take effect Aug. 19. He said he was taking the action

WASHINGTON - Following a aviation experts to a combination near-collision at Los Angeles Inter-national Airport, the Federal Avia-dents and in the number of reports

been 150 near-collisions involving at least one jet airliner. There were in Washington by the head of the at least one jet airliner. There were FAA. T. Allan McArtor, comes af. 82 such reports in the first seven months of 1986.

Overall, in the first seven months of this year, 610 near-collisions have been reported to the FAA, compared to 464 in the first seven months of 1986.

The rise in near-collisions, particularly a spate of incidents since Saturday, has given impetus to a call by the aviation industry to more swiftly require all small planes flying around busy airports to be equipped with altitude report-

planes flying around the 23 busiest U.S. airports to be equipped with the devices, known as Mode-C transponders, by Dec. 1.

"These incidents also highlight ing the restricted airspace and clos-the need for modernization of the ing a north-south corridor over the entire air traffic control system, which is still operating with outdatplanes. The FAA had announced ed computers and too few controlplans to make the changes last lers," said William F. Bolger, presiweek, but after the incident Tues- dent of the Air Transport Association, the lobbying organization for the major U.S. airlines.

• Goods for export, the main-stay of the economy, piled up on docks at Pusan, the nation's biggest because of a strike by dock

Nearly a third of the general avi- Tuesday involved a corporate Learation aircraft in the United States jet and an unidentified private are registered in California, a plane as the jet was approaching spokesman for American Airlines Midway Airport for a landing.

Est. 1911 "the Birth place of the Bloody Mary" Just tell the taxi driver "sank roo doe noo" THE OLDEST COCKTAIL BAR IN EUROPE TM. • 5 Rue Daunou, PARIS • Falkenturm Str. 9, MUNICH

year. The increase is attributed by plane, told the FAA: "I was so Mr. Edelstein said the Learjet, owned by Fort Howard Paper Co. of Green Bay, Wisconsin, was near-

In the first seven months of this ing the runway, under direction of year, the FAA reports, there have air traffic controllers, when the pilot saw a single-engine Piper Cherokee "almost upon him." Radar printouts showed that the two planes were separated by 500 feet.

that he had to dive, he had to go down, quick down," Mr. Edelstein

a near-collision in Dallas between a Delta Air Lines jetliner and a small plane. A Delta pilot flying a Boeing 727 carrying 104 people had to turn sharply to avoid hitting a small plane as it approached Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport at ing devices.
The FAA now is requiring small midday Monday.

On Saturday, an Air Canada jet-liner had just left O'Hare International Airport at Chicago when a twin-engine Cessna plane passed within about 300 feet.

The next day a Pan American Airways jetliner approaching La-Guardia Airport at New York had to dive to avoid hitting a Trans World Airways jet that had flown into its path while approaching John F. Kennedy Internations

Both of those incidents were at-In the Los Angeles incident, the tributed to controller errors, FAA spokesmen said. DOONESBURY

In Chicago, another incident

Mort Edelstein an FAA spokes-The number of reports of near- man, said the Lear's pilot, who collisions is up 31 percent over last dived suddenly to avoid hitting the

Havry's New York Bar @

LIFE INCARNATIONS TO JOIN US FOR THE CONVER-

"The Learjet pilot told the tower

The incidents came one day after







WORLD BRIEFS

4 Charged in £30 Million U.K. Theft

LONDON (AP) - Four men were charged Thursday in connection with the robbery of a London safe deposit center last month.

At the same time, Scotland Yard raised its estimate of the haul from £20 million (\$32 million) to £30 million, making it the richest robbery in British history. The soline said show that the richest robbery in the soline said show the richest robbery in the same time. The Associated Press

MANAMA, Bahrain — Officials closed part of an offshore tanker anchorage in the Gulf of Oman on Thursday after the discovery of a fourth suspect. Eliahu Ephraii. 43 an Israeli-born investor, was a fourth suspect. Eliahu Ephraii. 43 an Israeli-born investor, was a fourth suspect. Thursday after the discovery of a A fourth suspect. Eliahu Ephrati. 43, an Israeli-born investor, was sixth mine in the area, shipping charged with handling jewelry allegedly taken in the robbety.

U.S. Rebuffs UN Population Fund

the United Arab Emirate port of WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The United States said Thursday that it was refusing for the third consecutive year to give money to a United Nations family planning program because. Washington charges, the program funded forced abortions in China.

The UN Fund for Population Activities, for which Washington had budgeted \$25.4 million, denied the charge. Nafis Sadik, the fund's executive director, said: "The United States has never offered a bit of evidence to support these allegations." Fujaira were destroyed or defused in a search operation begun after an American-operated supertanker hit a mine Monday and was dam-

evidence to support these allegations."

The U.S. Agency for International Development said in a statement that, as in the two previous years, it was allocating the money budgeted for the fund to other family planning programs in Africa, Latin America

Demjanjuk Prosecutor Assails Expert

zone about four miles (6.5 kilometers) in diameter where sources ear-JERUSALEM (AP) - A prose lier reported that clusters of floatcutor in John Demjanjuk's war crimes trial asserted Thursday that The dangerous anchorage is in the Gulf of Oman just south of the Gulf. The two bodies of water are a defense handwriting expert had given a biased evaluation of an important piece of prosecution eviconnected by the Strait of Hormuz. dence, a Nazi identity card that she A United Arab Emirates news-

claims is a forgery.

"This is a very good example of your preconceived ideas and bias." said the prosecutor, Michael Shaked, after Edna Robertson testified that even previously undisputed sample signatures she had used in her examination might have been forged. Mrs. Robertson insisted that her evaluation had been

Navy-escorted convoy of Ameri-can-flagged Kuwaiti tankers. The paper, Al-Ittihad, based in Abu Dhabi, quoted midentified sources as saying that three more Kuwaiti tankers had been scheduled to arrive in the area Friday. Washington has not given a date Mr. Demjarrjuk is accused of befor the next convoy up the Gulf to ng the guard who operated the gas

So far, the United States has re-flagged five Kuwaiti vessels and escorted them in two convoys up the Guif. The three vessels escorted in the second convoy remain in Kuwait to take on cargo. Altogether. 11 vessels are to be reflagged Sources said teams from the United Arab Emirates, the Sultan-

U.A.E. Closes

The five mines found earlier off

A source said Fujaira officials

decided to bar ships from an area

extending as far as 35 square miles

(90 square kilometers) offshore. The port itself remained open, said

shipping sources who spoke on condition of anonymity. Ships pre-sumably could still enter port by

The restricted area includes

paper said Thursday that discovery

estponement of the next U.S.

of the mines had forced a one-w

going around the danger zone.

ing mines were discovered.

ate of Oman and the U.S. Navy were deploying boats and helicop-ters to scan the Gulf of Oman. The sources, asking not to be named, said the search teams were working in different areas. Diplomats said this week that Washing-

ton agreed to a request from Oman to help with minesweeping.

The source of the mines has not been established, but Iran is widely believed to be responsible. Shipping sources speculate that the mines were secretly laid in an attempt to disrupt the U.S. escort

that it is quite likely, in fact, almost those mines there, presumably in

Iran accused the United States on Wednesday of planting the mines and offered its own navy to For the Record help clear them.

[The Iranian press agency IRNA reported that Iranian naval units would start minesweeping "maneuvers" in international waters Friday, Reuters reported from Lon-don.

[Quoting an Iranian naval commander, the press agency, received in London, did not say where the

exercises would take place.] In Washington, the Reagan administration accused Iran of ob-structing United Nations efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war, now nearly seven years old, and urged the UN Security Council to move toward

an arms embargo of Iran. Iran, in return, charged that Washington was increasing tension in the Gulf with its call on the Security Council. On July 20, the 15-member council unanimously passed a cease-fire resolution, which Iran has said it neither accepts nor rejects. The measure has

no enforcement provision. France and Britain dispatched minesweepers to the area after the first mines were sighted in the Gulf

In a commentary on Tehran ra-dio. Prime Minister Mir Hussein Moussavi said Wednesday that if the British and French intend "to stand side by side" with the American forces, then Iran is "ready, once more, to repeat the events of Lebanon that led to the disgraceful escape of the multinational force."

to Iranian-backed Shiite Moslem groups killed 241 American and 58 French military peacekeeping personnel in Beirut in 1983.

Suicide truck bombers belonging

in court in Jerusalem.

ing the guard who operated the gas chambers at the Treblinka death camp in Poland in 1942 and 1943. Mrs. Robertson has testified that an SS identity card allegedly belonging to him does not bear his signature. On Thursday, she cited wide variations in samples of the handwriting of an SS officer, Karl Streibl, whose signature is alleged to be on the card, and said these had led her to question the authenticity of both the Streibl signature and the samples.

Pope to See Critic of Waldheim Visit

NEW YORK (NYT) - Elic Wiesel, the Nobel Peace Prize winner, who severely criticized Pope John Paul II for meeting with President Kurt Waldheim of Austria in June, will visit with the pope this month, cording to American Jewish and Catholic officials. Mr. Wiesel, who was in São Paulo on Wednesday to be honored by the government of Brazil, confirmed that the meeting with the pope would take place but refused to elaborate. According to other Jewish leaders, the

initiative for the meeting came from the Vatican and involved several Catholic prelates, including Cardinal John O'Connor of New York and Cardinal Jean-Marie Lustiger of Paris.
On Thursday, Mr. Waldheim met with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany at Mr. Waldheim's summer house near Salzburg, the Austria Press Agency reported, Mr. Kohl, who is spending his vacation in nearby St. Gilgen, met Mr. Waldheim "as in past years," the agency said.

In Washington, the Pentagon said Thursday that Iran was "almost certainly" responsible for planting the mines, suggesting that the Iranians had extended their operations beyond the Guild to dispute the practices beyond the Guild to dispute the paper's sales here to 400 copies a day since Feb. 16. The paper had been disputation merchanism. the Iranians had extended their operations beyond the Gulf to disrupt But the High Court, in granting permission, ordered the Hong Kong-Robert B. Sims, the Pentagon's based financial paper to file a new petition omitting requests that the chief spokesman, said, "We believe court rule on the validity and constitutionality of the government action. Justice T.S. Sinnathuray also allowed that restraint on the daily's circula-

tion to continue pending the outcome of the appeal. The restriction was imposed after the paper refused to publish in full an hopes of placing them in front of official rejoinder to a December article that the government said had our most recent tanker escort criticized the formation of a new, secondary stock market, "and cast doubts on the motives of the government in setting it up."

12.

French police held 31 prisoners Thursday night after eight persons were injured in rioting at a Marseille prison, police sources said, Inmates at the Baumettes prison started a fire and attacked security forces with rocks and pieces of wood before police fired tear gas to restore calm. (Renters)

Associate Justice Thurgood Marshall of the Supreme Court, 79, was reported in good condition on Thursday at Bethesda Naval Hospital in Washington, where he was being treated for a blood clot in his foot. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Poland to Ground Its Soviet-Built Jets

WARSAW (Reuters) - The Polish airline LOT plans to ground six of its seven Soviet-built Ilyushin 62M jetliners for maintenance next week, and is to lease a U.S.-built sirliner to help fill the gap, the official press

said Thursday.

But the airline warned passeagers that problems with advance bookings might occur on flights to North America, China, India and Thailand beginning Friday. A DC-8 airlines, to be chartered from a company in Miami, is expected to arrive in Warsaw on Sunday. It will be used for lights to the United States and Canada. The decision to ground the Soviet planes followed the worst disaster in

Polish aviation history, in which all 183 people on board an ffyushin 62M

died in a crash near Warsaw in May. Vatican Eases Access for Handicapped

VATICAN CITY (AP) — The Vatican is installing more facilities to enable handicapped tourists to view the Sistine Chapel and other art Wheelchair ramps and special elevators and bathrooms have been installed to enable the handicapped to move more easily through the complex, which has 150 staircases. The facilities should be completed by the end of next year

A museum official estimated that at least 3,000 handicapped persons visit the museums yearly. There are also tours available for blind visitors

Pilots of South African Airways urged Thursday that smoking areas be reinstated on their planes so that passengers will refrain from lighting up in the toilets, where smoking is forbidden. "The danger of a fire in the toilets is the most frightening in-flight hazard feared by cockpit and cabin crews alike," a statement said.

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Herald Tribunc.

What Reagan Didn't Say

gan stating Wednesday night that there for instance - his presentation went past was nothing he could say to make right the situation that grew out of his sale of arms to Iran. There is something that presidents can say when things go wrong and he certainly said some part of it. No one wants the sort of groveling that abases the man or the office. Mr. Reagan did not do that, and should not have. But almost everyone expects to hear conveyed a sense that the president truly understands what went wrong, has absorbed the implications of it, has absorbed as well the shock and the dismay caused by it, and is then prepared to move on.

In his speech on the Iran-contra affair, Mr. Reagan fairly gave himself high marks for cooperating with the various inquiries. He acknowledged that events had been "confusing and painful" and had left "doubts" in the country. It took some courage to acknowledge that "I was stubborn in my pursuit of a policy that went astray." In that sense it was the right speech. He didn't have to address everything and he could be expected to be more understanding of his own administration's

failings than outsiders would be. Yet it was evident once again that Mr. Reagan's thermostat measuring political outrage, including political outrage that has cost his administration dear, is set low. It is not simply that he did not address some of the more important matters raised in the congressional hearings and that in some he

did address - the origin of the arms sales, much that the testimony had revealed.

In saying that his secretaries of defense and state had "predicted that the American people would immediately assume this whole plan was an arms-for-hostages deal and nothing more," he passed over all the sad testimony about their exclusion from the policy circle. In declaring 'hat "the buck does not stop with Admiral Poindexter," he failed to explain or even ask how it was that he, too, was kept in the dark. He called "the biggest lesson" of the hearings the need for execu-tive-legislative trust, as though the two branches were equally at fault for the "lies, leaks, divisions and mistakes." You don't have to believe the congressional record on funding the contras has been constant or a model of legislative precision to know that the main burden of fault falls on the administration. Meanwhile, he ignored that parts of the U.S. government had run operations and

made plans that skirted or broke the law.

It was a brisk and brief speech. Mr.
Reagan was appearing while he and Congress are on vacation and before Congress issues its own recommendations. He was at pains to cite the steps he has taken to clean up the debris and the broader agenda he still intends to pursue. Still, for all that he tried to put this affair behind him, the main impression he left was that he has not come fully to terms with the most convulsive events his administration has so far known.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

When Gas Is \$5 a Gallon

for alternate fuels, say Reagan energy experts: the market alone will produce the right amount of oil at the right price. That has always been a glib analysis. Now, in light of the administration's willingness to risk lives and dollars in the defense of oil from the Gulf. it seems absurd. The real cost of oil should include the cost of the military forces protecting supplies. And even that number is dwarfed by the whole cost of depending on Gulf oil. Once consumption approaches current production capacity, each extra barrel could add \$200 to the world's oil bill.

As with other widely traded commodities, oil has a market price roughly reflecting the cost of producing it from declining "marginal" fields in America and Europe. But a stable supply of oil, unlike most commodities, is vital to the economy. Even a fear of supply disruptions can have dra-matic effects. In 1973-74, and again in 1979, output reductions of just a few percent doubled oil prices and triggered a recession

that cut world income by trillions. Today, with oil temporarily in glut, losing the 10 to 15 percent of world oil that now flows through the Strait of Hormuz would probably not do as much damage. Producers outside the region could replace most of the barrels. Sales from government reserves could also help cushion the shock. But modest dependence on Gulf oil still carries a heavy price tag. The cost of the military

surely amounts to several percent of the \$300 billion U.S. defense budget. Just the present troubles in the Gulf have driven up prices by about \$3 a barrel; this adds about \$500 million to America's monthly import bill,

Far more ominous is the growing poten-tial for monopoly pricing as the world slowly slides back toward dependence on Gulf oil. In particular, Saudi Arabia remains the only major source of oil. And as the gap steadily closes between consumption and production capacity available from non-Saudi fields, the fate of the world economy will rest in Saudi hands. If supply and demand are left to the market, it will take only a decade for the Saudis to become the swing producer, able to control the world price by regulating the flow from their own wells. Then, every extra gallon demanded by consumers could increase producers' revenues by as much as \$5.

Analysts bitterly debate the relative merits of gasoline taxes, oil taxes and import fees as a way to restrain consumption. There are equally rancorous arguments about how best to stimulate supply. But the perspective of \$5 gasoline makes almost any alternative look attractive. How can public attention be focused on devising such alternatives? The first task is to dislodge the simplistic free-marketeers who think the best energy policy is indifference.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Small Pets, Big Problems

Recently there was a news account of the tribulations of Alan Fisk of Poolesville, Maryland, whose local zoning authorities have barred him from keeping a pet sheep, named Buttercup, at his home. Mr. Fisk may not know it, or find it very consoling if he does know, but he is part of a distinguished company of pet owners with zoning problems, some of them decidedly more offbeat than his.

For instance, consider Patty Fairchild, a Californian who is spending the summer fighting an eviction notice served by zoning authorities upon her 27-inch-high horse. This (truly) 27-inch-high horse, named Ragtime, runs around Mrs. Fairchild's back yard and curls up in her living room - she says — to watch television. The neighbors say Ragtime is a farm animal and can't be kept in a suburban tract home. Mrs. Fairchild retorts that Ragtime is smaller than some dogs, is clean, is quiet and is a pet.
"She'll lose," sadly predicts Mary Culbertson of the American Miniature Horse Association, who had a similar problem herself a few years back. "People just can't get past the idea that it's a horse," Either that, or it just gives them the creeps.

It is not at all clear that enough people

are getting the creeps with reference to this new boom in miniature-animal collecting. which encompasses, these days, not only horses and donkeys but half-size rabbits, tiny chickens, pygmy goats and "Chinese water deer," which are about the size of a hefty cat. Only one problem with the deer, say experts. They don't grow antiers at that size. They grow fangs. Fangs? "I don't know why," said Mrs. Culbertson, of the horse association. "God did it, not me."

If down-breeding animals for kicks strikes you as a little decadent, you may prefer to think about the new Mexican "minicow," reported earlier this summer to be smaller than a large mastiff but capable of giving more than a gallon of milk a day. Full-size Brahmans weigh about six times that, and eat accordingly, but produce only half as much milk. Breeders predict a virtual agricultural revolution, especially in the Third World.

Amid all this excitement, we offer only

one caution. What if someone downbreeding those small deer with fangs should inadvertently breed them back up, and produced full-size fanged bucks? Didn't think of that, did they? - THE WASHINGTON POST.

Little Grace at Graceland

Elvis had died?" That question, asked by hometown of Memphis, Tennessee, worone announcer of another during a recent shipping Elvis is more earthy, sensual, at one announcer of another during a recent New York Mets baseball game, vividly il- times tawdry. Witness the current gathering lustrated the legendary power of Elvis Pres- of disciples. They include grown men in ley, the king of rock-and-roll.

ago Sunday now ranks with events like Pearl there are the vendors, hawking every Harbor, the assassination of President Ken- conceivable Elvis souvenir. nedy or the landing of men on the moon as a generational marker. The Elvis legend fills the lives of many struggling, striving people ful flock to it like pilgrims. The pilgrims because Elvis was of them. He touched them with his music — energetic, straight and simple: "You ain't nothin' but a hound dog." "Love me tender, love me true."

That is probably the most innocent and

"Where were you when you heard that decorous aspect of the Elvis legend. In his pompadoured hair and porkehop sideburns Imagine. His drug-induced death 10 years in unabashed imitation of the King. And

> At the center of it all is Graceland, the singer's home and place of burial. The faithcome not to pray but to marvel at goldlined bathroom sinks and velvet-covered sofas. Thus do they honor one of their own who escaped into Graceland.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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OPINION

Dr. Strangelove's Latest Passion: The Pershing-1As

WASHINGTON — The movie "Dr.

Strangelove" was subtitled "How I
Stopped Worrying and Learned to Love the
Bomb." The current debate over the pending
agreement between the United States and the
Curiously, the affection is being lavished on Soviet Union to eliminate nuclear ballistic missiles which have ranges of 300 to 3,500 miles (483 to 5,633 kilometers) shows that many strategic thinkers have an abiding

affection for nuclear weaponry.

To the surprise of most, and the distress of some, Mikhail Gorbachev not only accepted the U.S. zero-zero option on intermediaterange nuclear missiles but proposed to eradi-cate shorter-range missiles in the 300- to 600mile category. Numerically, the great advantage of the deal goes to the U.S. side: The Soviet Union would give up more than 1,500 war-heads; the United States fewer than 350.

But security experts such as Richard Nixon, Henry Kissinger and Brent Scowcroft have argued for retention of at least some intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. They argue that these missiles present a more plausible deterrent to a Soviet conventional attack be-cause Moscow would regard them as more likely to be used than any of the United States'

12,000 long-range strategic warheads.

But neither the United States nor its European allies could possibly profit by converting a conventional conflict into a nuclear exchange. Nor is it easy to understand why retaliation by the Soviet Union would be less likely if targets in that country were struck by Pershing-2s and ground-launched cruise mis-sites based in Western Europe than if the

By Paul C. Warnke

weapons that were deployed after 1983 in response to the large buildup of the missiles that Mr. Gorbachev now offers to remove. Concern that the eradication of these vulnerable and destabilizing weapons might lead to "denucle-arization" of Europe seems somewhat over-wrought, because several hundred nuclear warheads would remain available on nuclearcapable aircraft and ballistic missile submarines defending the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Moreover, the best deterrent to a Soviet invasion of Western Europe would remain in the presence of the 325,000 U.S. soldiers and airmen stationed on the continent. Only an overweaning passion for the bomb could explain the fact that the major impediment to a treaty on intermediate-range nuclear forces is the 72 Pershing-1A missiles deployed

in West Germany. The missiles are owned by the Germans but can carry U.S. warheads. The Soviet Union contends that all U.S. and Soviet warheads on intermediate-range missiles are properly subject to the zero-zero op-tion, while Reagan administration spokesmen say that these are "third-country forces" like those of the British and French and therefore cannot be the subject of U.S.-Soviet negotiations. This position is illogical and, if it were factually correct, illegal. The nonproliferation treaty prohibits a country with nuclear weap-ons from assisting, encouraging or inducing a

nonnuclear-weapons nation to acquire such weapons or to have control of them. Under its constitution and the West European Union Charter, West Germany cannot possess nuclear arms. The nuclear-tipped Pershing-IAs must be either West German or American, and they can't be West German.

At the same time, for the Soviet Union to hold up the treaty on this issue would be neither necessary nor reasonable. The Pershing-IA launchers were not new when the West Germans were given ownership of them. By the time the other intermediate-range mis-siles were destroyed, the Pershing-IAs would be obsolete. An understanding that they will not be replaced by modern missiles should be sufficient to eliminate a problem that is more emotional than it is military. It is important that an intermediate-range

nuclear forces treaty be promptly completed so that the superpowers can get on with the more serious business of strategic-range nu-clear forces. These number 12,000 warheads on the U.S. side and 11,000 for the Soviet Union, President Ronald Reagan's decision last year to scrap the SALT II limits means that these numbers, particularly on the

Soviet side, can be greatly increased.

Ironically, the recent discovery of the Soviet deployment of the SS-24, a mobile, multiple-warhead missile, has led Senator Jesse Helms. Republican of North Carolina, with White House backing, to complain that Moscow is breaching the SALT Il limits that the president

repudiated. In 1977, the Soviet Union offered to ban any and all mobile ICBM's if the United States so wished. At that time, we insisted on maintaining the option of using mobile bases

for our multiple-warhead MX missile.
But we could readily limit ICBMs equipped with multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles, or MIRVs, by reversing the wrong-headed decision to scrap SALT II ceilings. particularly the one that would prevent deploy-

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ment of more than 820 such ICBMs. The lament from Mr. Helms and the White House about Soviet SS-24 deployment included the allegation that the Soviet Union was remiss in its destruction of existing mobile ICBMs in order to remain under the SALT II limit, which we unilaterally abrogated. It is perhaps too much to expect scrupulous adherence to previously agreed upon procedures for destruction of excess weapons when President Reagan has cast aside the substantive provisions that render them in excess. Reinstatement and negotiated reduction of the SALT ceilings would control the nuclear threat far more effectively than a Strategic Defense Ini-

tiative, which now blocks such an accord.

In his State of the Union Message in 1984, Mr.

Reagan said the only purpose of having nuclear weapons was to assure they were never used. If this were accepted as a national policy, we could end our love affair with the bomb and get on with the job of preventing nuclear war.

The writer was chief U.S. arms negotiator of SALT II in 1977 and 1978. He contributed this mt to The New York Times.

Changed Times, **Changed Mores**

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON —An old newspaper war-W rior, A.H. Raskin of The New York Times, once described his travels with Estes Kefauver, the presidential candidate, in the 950s. The campaign party checked into a hotel in New Jersey one evening and, by Mr. Ras-kin's account, the candidate was overheard giving instructions to a desk clerk: "Send up whiskey and women in that order."

The story never appeared in The New York Times, said Mr. Raskin, because things of that sort were considered unfit to print. Only scandal sheets trafficked in sexual rumor and innuendo in those days. The mainstream press, in matters of sex and other personal behavior, observed what Eugene Meyer, founder of the modern Washington Post, once called the "decencie obligatory upon a private gentleman." He might blush at the changes time has wrought.

At a supermarket recently, I picked up a weekly newspaper and learned all manner of pseudosalacious things. Princess Diana was reported to have acquired a boyfriend out of boredom with her "stuffy" husband, Prince Charles. There was a long and sympathetic article on the bastard children of Mick Jagger, Farrah Fawcett, Mia Farrow and Goldie Hawn, and another on the personal financial affairs of such celebrities as Dan Rather.

This inspired me to seek out news of sex and sin in the "serious press," in the newsmagazines and political journals and in the broadcasts of television and radio. The search was fruitful. There were many articles and television news specials on Gary Hart and his presumed paramour, Donna Rice. Their saga, which may become a two-hour movie on ABC television, competed for attention with accounts of the tribulations and sexual proclivities of Jim and Tammy Faye Bakker. The were newsworthy for a couple of days. Even the conservative Reader's Digest succumbed: "Sex Secrets Everyone Should Know."

The AIDS plague has been a popular journalistic subject all summer. Newsweek devoted much of a recent issue to the subject and published the photographs of 301 victims of the disease. The Today television show presented a step-by-step description of the proper use of condoms for "safe sex," and there were news accounts of a helpful Episcopal priest who distributed the devices to his congregation.

It was obvious that the mass media are not the least squeamish about publishing sexual material that in the past would have been regarded as either tasteless or pornographic. It also was obvious that no general "right of privacy" is recognized. If the president has an intestinal polyp, the problem will be described in relentless detail. If an athlete, movie star or politician is afflicted with alcoholism, drug addiction or AIDS, the public's

right to know will be satisfied. Reportage in this genre, with one recent exception, has become so commonplace as to be empty of significant controversy. The exception was the



Hart-Rice tale that Mr. Raskin, several of his New York Times colleagues and other critics denounced as "gutter journalism." Why this par-ticular story of a liaison should have aroused controversy in light of the media's present stan-dards is something of a mystery in itself. Perhaps it is because no one really cares whether Goldie Hawn produces illegitimate children, whereas the Hart-Rice story had consequences: Mr. Hart withdrew from the Democratic presidential race.

In any case, the story provoked debate in the newsrooms of many newspapers. Are there no limits? people asked. Will surveillance teams be put on the trail of every politician? Would we expose the spouse of some candidate or public figure as a drug addict or alcoholic? What about the children of prominent figures?

if things are really getting out of hand, should not the media adopt some rules or standards to define those things that are fit to print? Perhaps they should, but it won't happen, ons. The first is that "lournalism" in our time is an amorphous amalgamation of thousands of enterprises, embracing everything from The Christian Science Monitor to Screw magazine. Their disparate purposes and values do not and will never coincide.

Moreover, no rule-making authorities, no professional societies or associations exist to define good or bad journalism, or to punish the miscreants. Efforts in the United States to install a permanent National News Council controlled by the media have failed, as have Third World efforts to censor the Western press through a "New World Information Order" that would codify "appropriate criteria to govern truly objective news selection." The response of editors and publishers to such proposals has been uniform: No one is going to tell me what to print." The idea of a government agency setting the rules is, of course, unthinkable in media circles.

An equally powerful reason a return to Puritan standards of taste is unlikely is that Americans have changed. Notions of what is fit to print have broadened dramatically the past 25 years because something important happened to society: the revolution in popular culture in the 1960s. The

historian Theodore Roszak looked about at the end of that decade and recorded this impression: "It would hardly seem an exaggeration to call what we see arising among the young a 'counter culture' — meaning, a culture so radically disaffiliated from the mainstream assumptions of our society that it scarcely looks to many as a culture at all but takes on the alarming appearance of a harbarian intrusion."

It was a "culture" intended to shock and repudiate the "system" and all the "bourgeois values" of middle-class America whence those cultural revolutionaries sprang. Their assaults on the "establishment" failed to bring it down, and in due course they were co-opted into the embrace of the larger society. But their impact on the popular culture was profound.

Major commercial enterprises were created to market artifacts of the '60s; designer jeans, designer drugs, rock music, the "alternative" press. considerable pomography industry arose. ater, cable television, the local video shop and hotel and motel chains across the country. Magazines of the Playboy or Hustler variety proliferated. Historians and biographers explored the sexuality of their subjects, as do some of the authors of contemporary newspaper comic strips.

And throughout society, sexual attitudes and behavior genuinely changed. Premarital "try-outs" and extramarital relationships became commonnace. Homosexuals asserted their identities. The rates of illegitimate birth, teen-age pregnancy, venereal disease and divorce all soured. The AIDS epidemic occurred. The mass media record these developments because they are a significant part of the history of our time, a history that could not be recorded under "prerevolutionary" concepts of what is fit to print.

Some lament the passing of the old "decencies obligatory upon a private gentleman." They lament the loss of personal privacy for the rich and famous and in many cases for the common man. But it will take a counterrevolution in the popular culture to reverse these trends in journalism, and nothing of the sort is in the cards

The Washington Post.

A Glib Case **By Pakistan**

By Nambalat C. Menon WASHINGTON — Mushahid Hussain's article on why Paki-stan needs a nuclear bomb (IHT, July 31) contains the kind of glib arguments that long have been fed to the American people. The way I see it, Pakistan (or, for that matter, India) needs a nuclear option like it needs a pain in the head. Having a credible nuclear weapons program involves a lot more than letting off a bang that will register on seismographs around the world. The projects in Pakistan and India, which require testing and delivery systems, are enormously expensive and will result in an unbearable, unfortunate and unnecessary drag on the underdeveloped economies of both nations.

Mr. Hussain contends that Pakistan must have a credible nuclear deterrent because it is a smaller and weaker neighbor that has fought three wars with India. But so has India had to fight three wars with Pakistan; it should be recalled that the last clash, in 1971, was triggered by a unilateral, synchronized attack mounted by the Pakistani air force on more than half a dozen Indian air bases.

Pakistan might be smaller, but it is not all that weak, thanks to America's military largess. In any case, if it were to face imminent defeat, as it did over the Bangladesh crises, is it Mr. Hussein's stand that Pakistan would use its nuclear weapons to prevent such a rout? That scenario is untenable. If Pakistan threatened to use or actually used a nuclear weapon, both superpowers would — probably in unison — come down heavily on Islamabad.

And how on earth did Mr. Hussain manage to discover "an element of American double standard on the nuclear issue"? Admittedly, in 1974, India did set off a "peaceful nuclear explosion," but India has conducted no more tests. Nor, unlike Pakistan, has it had its agents beg, borrow and steal nuclear material and blueprints. To claim, as Islamabad has, that the government had nothing to do with the clandestine attempt to import prohibited maraging steels, this is hard to swallow. If India is exempt from punitive U.S. action, it is not because of double standards but because there are no Indian agents indulging in such shenanigans.

The theory that a U.S. aid cut will destabilize a weak civilian government in Pakistan just does not wash. That government is not civilian; the top brass exchanging army jackets for secretariat sherwanis does not constitute government by the people. As for the warning that generous Uncle Sam can speedily be transformed into the ugly American — well, remember when the U.S. Embassy in Pakistan was sacked in 1979? The ultimate threat, Mr. Hussain

argues, is that Pakistan could retaliate for an aid cut by "making up with the Soviets on Afghanistan, moving closer to Iran and China" and, in effect, letting go of "the apron strings of a distant godfather." In other words, the United States had better remember that Islamabad is a convenient conduit for arms to Afghanistan - and if you stop us from taking you to the cleaners, we will turn around and bite the hand that has fed us. Is that the "cozy relationship" America wants?

The writer, a former editor of the Hindustan Times in New Delhi, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

At IMF and the World Bank, Change Brings Hope that while the current debt strategy

W ASHINGTON — Recall the International Monetary Fund, so bitterly condemned in parts of Latin America as "neo-colonialist" or "neoimperialist" for its role in enforcing austerity as it managed the 1982 debt crisis? Well, things may be taking a turn for the better under the agency's new managing director, Michel Camdessus.

He is highly sensitive to the fact that IMF is still a bad word in the Third World, a convenient whipping boy for politicians who duck blame for their own questionable decisions. He has faced the reality that not only does the IMF's image need repairing, but that the fund must take into account the "social impact" of its programs. This is a remarkable departure for an agency that, until now, had refused to acknowledge that its programs had any effect on income distribution.

A resurrection of the reputation and clout of the IMF, if that develops, could not come at a more propitious time. New leadership on the international economic front is desperately needed: The World Bank, under its president, Barber Conable, is likely to be mired a while longer in internal problems stemming from its unhappy reorganization experience. Paul Volcker, who worked effectively in the international debt arena, has left as chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board. And few Washington observers expect the Reagan administration, weakened by the Iran-contra affair, to take any major initiatives on the debt crisis. So it may fall to Mr. Camdessus and Mr. Conable, together, to assume management of the debt problem.

Mr. Conable has big problems at the World Bank. Starting at next

By Hobart Rowen

to overcome the feeling that he has tries, and a program of "lasting adblundered on the reorganization issue. justment" worked out by each coun-Mr. Camdessus, on the other hand, try with the IMF and World Bank. already has made a strong impression. He is open and accessible to staff and, said a close observer, "He even recognizes that arrears loverdue payments to the IMF by some countries] are a problem, and that's something that the IMF didn't even want to talk about before Camdessus arrived."

In his first major initiative, the former governor of the French national Mr. Conable's speech to the

joint annual meeting could be a make-or-break event.

bank is trying to put together a special fund to help hard-pressed African countries. "Here's the IMF, which is supposed to be a short-term monetary tution, concerned about international liquidity and exchange rates," said Richard Feinberg of the Overseas Development Council. "Yet, this man Camdessus is traveling around the world looking for soft money for Africa. That's pretty surprising." Of course, Mr. Camdessus is moti-

vated by more than humanitarian reasons: The IMF is heavily exposed in Africa, with loans that cannot be paid off. He put his proposal, for tripling concessional aid funds avail-able for African and other low-income countries, to the heads of government at the economic summit in Venice and got a good reception. Latthe World Bank. Starting at next venice and got a good reception. Latmonth's annual meeting here of the er, he called for stretching out debt ten about poverty," Mr. Feinberg said. sovereignty over all of Lybia has been made for the evacuation of 4,000 bank and the IMF, he will have to try repayments for this group of coun-

Reagan administration officials still are counting on the World Bank to play an increasingly important role in stimulating economic growth in Latin America. In fact, Treasury Secretary James Baker looks to the World Bank to replace, in large part, aid that otherwise would have flowed through the Inter-American Development before an unhappy policy deadlock soured U.S.-IADB relations.

Given all of the notoriety sur-rounding the World Bank's reorganization, Mr. Conable's speech to the joint annual meeting could be a make-or-break event. The bank's staff is burning the midnight oil, trying to come up with new initiatives and ideas that can sound credible. There is hope at the bank that Mr. Conable will address directly the serious question of resource transfer, which has been downgraded in the past by such bank officials as the senior vice president, Ernest Stern. Beginning in 1982, the Third World went from being a recipient of funds to being a major transfer agent of funds to the north. That would seem to be contrary to the bank's major mission, and to help reverse that process, Mr. Conable needs to force ac-

tion on a general capital increase.

Mr. Feinberg thinks that Mr. Conable also should define how the bank by the Italians, but that the Sultan is going to deal with the poverty issue after some years of treating it as a less-than-urgent matter. "I think he's got Mr. Camdessus observed recently communicated to the Powers.

needs "fresh impetus," a resumption of normal debtor-creditor relations is "not yet imminent, to say the least. Indeed, the debt situation has recently been showing some signs of strain. All this suggests that it will take longer to resolve the debt problem than had been hoped in the light of progress made in 1982-84." But if Mr. Camdessus can restore the IMF's image, if Mr. Conable can re-start the World Bank, and if the

agencies can actually work together, there may be some long-run hope. The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Turko-Italian Talks 1937: Crisis in Shanghai ROME — I have been able to learn the conditions laid by the Porte as a Japanese crisis: Hostilities on a large in Switzerland between the President of the Ottoman Council of States and two Deputies representing the Italian first proposal was for Turkey to recognize Italy's full and absolute sovereignty over Tripolitania and an Italshould recognize Italy's full sovereignty over coastal towns occupied

should continue his sovereignty over

the interior of Lybia. The Italian

Government declined both these pro-

basis for peace negotiations at the scale broke out in Shanghai, Japanese interviews which took place recently artillery and warships bombarded Chapei and the northern suburban area for several hours, setting entire quarters on fire. The Chinese replied Government. The Turkish emissary's by bombarding Japanese concentrations at Hongkew and all points where Japanese troops and material were being landed. They also blocked the ian protectorate over Cyrenaica. It appears that the latter region is of a ships. Chinese flocked in thousands particular interest to Turkey. The into the International Settlement. second proposal was that Turkey More than 1,000 American Marines and 900 British troops are preparing to defend it. Secretary of State Cordell Hull warned the Japanese Ambassador in Washington against any mili-tary action which might endanger American life and property in the Setto allay fears that the bank has forgot posals, since Italy's proclamation of thement. Arrangements have been American residents if necessary.



OPINION

Where Liberty Is at Stake, It's Judges Who Must Rule

By Anthony Lewis

judges. The system was unique for most no embarrassment by the panelists. of that time. But now, to a far greater extent than generally realized, other democracies have adopted the view that adges should protect individual liberty from invasion by governments.

The spread of constitutionalism on

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Pakistan

Action of Mental Action of the Control of the Contr

the American pattern was made mov-

ABROAD AT HOME

ingly clear the other day in a discussion among justices of supreme courts around the world. They spoke of their role - their willingness to stand against political leaders - in ways that resonated with American history.

All kinds of countries have written constitutions. The crucial question is whether the rights that they describe are theoretical—as in the Soviet Union, for example—or whether judges will order politicians to obey the rules. That was the question explored y by a panel of judges here at the Ameri-

can Bar Association meeting.
What would they do, the judges were asked, if in conditions of emergency their government passed a law suspending constitutional guarantees? Without hesitation, judges from West Germany, Zimbabwe and India said.

We would strike it down." Wolfgang Zeidler, the president of the German Federal Constitutional Court, German Federal Constitutional Court, said his court frequently found legislation in conflict with the West German process' and "liberty," he said, "it is up to the judges to put content into them."

SAN FRANCISCO — For nearly 200 nitely have judicial supremacy," he said.

"Judicial activism," a term of high lived under a constitution enforced by controversy in America, was used with

"There is a degree of judicial activism open to the courts." Chief Justice R.S. Pathak of the Indian Supreme Court said. "The people turn to the courts and say, 'Look, we are in difficulty."
"I don't think that activism is a bad

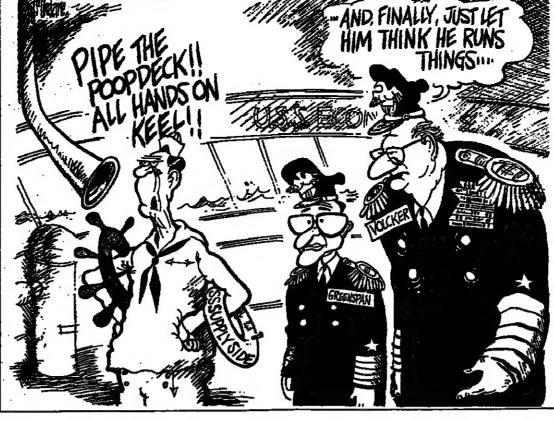
word at all," Justice Enrique Petracchi of the Argentine Supreme Court said. Of course the reality in Argentina, which he regretted, is that the rule of law was displaced by military rule until the recent re-establishment of democracy.

Chief Justice Enoch Dumbutshena of Zimbabwe described how his Supreme Court enforces the constitution of a country only seven years old. Zimbabwe has a state of emergency, as the constitution permits, but the court has ordered the government to give detailed reasons for detaining any person and to let detainees have access to lawyers. And despite criticism of the judges, the government has complied with their orders.

The judges spoke also of the need to interpret a constitution in the light of contemporary understanding. Otherwise, Mr. Zeidler said, it would be so inflexible that it could not last - that it would have to be replaced. He used the American

expression "a living constitution."

Judge Daryl Dawson, of the High
Court of Australia, spoke of the need for
judges to give meaning to the broad concept of a bill of rights — which Australia
does not have. "With words like 'due



the panel. Supreme court justices from Brazil, Colombia, Nigeria, the Philippines and Japan said they, too, exercised the power to upset the acts of egislatures and executives.

The discussion made evident what Americans sometimes forget: That what really gives meaning to human rights is the willingness of an independent judiciary to protect those rights. For Americans in the audience the justices' discussion evoked a sense of pride. After all, the idea of judicial

supremacy — of judges making politi-cians follow the rules — is the great American contribution to political science. But there was also a considerable sense of irony. For at this very moment the American tradition of constitutionalism, of judges protecting individuals from government, is under challenge. The president of the United States

and his attorney general want to cut down the judicial function. They speak of the need to exercise "judicial re-straint" and to follow the "original in-

tent" of those who wrote the constitution. But what they really mean is not in doubt. They want judges to get out of the way of those who hold power in Washington. How strange it would be to turn away from U.S. constitutional tradition just as others increasingly embrace it. And how strange to do so as Americans celebrate the birthday of a constitution that U.S. judges have kept alive for 200 years.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

This Is Not India's Game

Regarding the opinion column, "Gan-dhi Plays a Dangerous Game in Sri Lan-ka," (June 18) by Paul Johnson:

How can Mr. Johnson, who writes of a Tamil infiltration of Sri Lanks, close his eyes to the fact that the flow of Tamils has been in the other direc-tion (150,000 Tamil refugees reaching India in the last three years).

Communal tensions in India and Sci Lanka find their roots in the British colonial policy of divide and rule, which set community against community and reli-gion against religion. A policy perhaps not completely justified by the "abstract principle of the rule of law and equality but nonetheless very effective.

Mr. Johnson's analysis of recent events is a classic piece of disinforma-tion. Pakistan has invaded India thrice and China has done so once, in recent years. Kashmir is very much an integral power of king and church. If gave to the part of India. And to say that India world the Declaration of Human

invaded Gos is like saying that the Free French Forces invaded France.

He describes Sri Lanka as anxious to be democratic. A laudable sentiment, India is democratic and has been so for all of its independent existence. Its people are bound together not only by "fragile bonds of [law and] democratic custom" but also by cultural and ethnic ties which go back at least two thousand years. ABHAY SHUKLA.

A Dangerous Comparison

Tannay, Switzerland.

Regarding the opinion column "What to Do About Iran? Stay Away" (July 24) by William Pfaff:

To compare the French Revolution and the revolution of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini seems a dangerous historical mistake. The French revolution was based upon the concept of liberty for the individual against the absolute

French Constitution. At the time, France had to face the coalition of the European monarchies that could not protect their status quo while an exam-

ple of democracy was at their door.

Iran today takes the opposite direction. Its ideology is based upon religious fanaticism that denies any place for individual respect. Also, today's democracies are not at all like the old European monarchies. To draw such a parallel implies that our bases are rotten.

PHILIPPE SANMARCO. Député des Bouches du Rhône, Adjoint au Maire de Marseille,

Mr. Pfaff is right when he states that history is a dangerous counselor. Too often stereotyped responses fail because time changes conditions. In Lessons of *History*, Will Durant quotes René Sédil-"L'histoire n'a pas de sens."

H. RICHARD SONIS. Jean-Cap-Ferrat, France.

Rights, which is still the basis for the But What About Blacks? Regarding the news report "Austra-

lia's Pro-Immigration Policy Gives Na-tion a Multi-Hued Character" (July 20) by Michael Richardson:

Sure the Australians treat Asian and Oriental immigrants with respect and genuine affection. But while my observation in both Australia and New Zealand is that the people practice no discrimination against black visitors or students, when the question arises of resettling large groups of people from, say, South Africa, a colored

BRUCE F. PHILLIPS.

The U.S. Navy's Mines Regarding the opinion column "A Per-

sonal Message From a Retiring Cohannist" (Aug. 3) by James Reston:

Mr. Reston writes "It takes a strong country to survive a government that ... sweeps the Gulf without mine-

Too Good to Be True

I was fascinated to read on July 24 in

ters at mine warfare. In World War I, from June to October 1918, the U.S. Navy laid most of the 70,000 mines in the 240-mile (380-kilometer) North Sea Barrage between Scotland and Norway. This, an idea Assistant Navy Secretary Franklin D. northern exit to U-boat sorties into the Atlantic. The antenna mine used was designed and produced in the United States. FREDERICK B. TURNER.

sweepers Americans were once mas

your feature "In Our Pages 50 Years Ago" that British law recognized in 1937, as valid cause for divorce, "incurable sanity if given due care in treatment for at least five years." Talk about an enlightened legal code! No doubt a typo, alas.

La Croix-de-Rozon, Switzerland.

Mr. Croft said he was a frustrated painter working as a computer-program analyst, living in a four-room apartment on Staten Island and paying alimony in 1981, when he decided to change his life.

He's Out Picking Up Empties To Get the IRS Off His Case

By William E. Geist

for the name of a good tax lawyer.
"Who does Trump use?" he asked.

referring to the millionaire developer. The IRS is on my tail," said Mr. Croft, whipping out some correspon-dence from the U.S. agency to prove

MEANWHILE

that he is not just another streetcorner prophet of paranoia. It is on his case to the tune of \$11,486.72. Mr. Croft. 50. lives in an abandoned building on the Lower East Side with no heat, light or water. He is unemployed and eats in soup kitchens. He is dubious about his ability to come

"My friends on the street laugh like crazy when I tell them about it." he said. On Tuesday, Mr. Croft was out picking up empty bottles and cans, worth 5 cents each, to send to the Collection Division, Internal Revenue Service, 120 Church Street. New York, He needs 229,735 cans, and he hinted that he could use a little help from the public, either by sending cans in his name

up with the money in a timely fashion.

or by purchasing his oil paintings.
"I don't have money," he said. "Empty cans are the currency of the street.
Three cans gets you a cigarette. Five cans gets you a hard-boiled egg."

A spokesman, Rod Young, said the IRS could not discuss the case of any individual tayoung. He did say "There is

individual taxpayer. He did say, "There is no provision for paying taxes with cans."

'I don't see why not," said Deborah Mashibini, assistant director of the Coalition for the Homeless, who is trying to assist Mr. Croft with his tax problem. "They seize property as payment, like cars and hoats."

In fact, they are trying to seize what Mr. Croft said was his only worldly possession, a 1981 Pontiac that is worth "\$1,000 at the most." He said a woman in the Collection Division of the Manhattan office of the IRS had been screaming at him over the telephone to Roosevelt, was to close the North Sea's divulge the location of the car. Mr. Croft said he could not drive the

car because his vision is poor. "He put me on the phone so I could hear this woman, Ms. Mashibini said. "She was yelling: "Tell me where it is! Tell me! We'll find out! We have ways!"

"I must say," Ms. Mashibini added, "we have helped homeless people in every way imaginable, but this is our first tax case. We're looking for a tax attorney to take his case."

"The apartment house burned down," he said. "And everything that

N EW YORK — Of the estimated I owned, including pictures of my children, was destroyed. My life changed. York. John-Ed Croft is probably the I decided to devote full time to my only one asking passers-by on the street painting. I didn't flip out or anything.

It was a rational decision." One change that he made was to send letters informing the Internal Revenue Service that he was not filing a 1981 federal income-tax return until they told him how the government could justify spending his money to prop up corrupt dictators and to build useless weapons systems instead of for educa-

tional and social programs. He also changed his residence, from Staten Island to a sleeping bag in the abandoned blockhouse in the northwestern corner of Central Park. Mr. Croft said he painted there, wrapped his paintings carefully and buried them in

the park, where 10 still lie in rest. When someone stole his sleeping bag, he took up residence on Fifth Avenue, at 53d Street, in what he calls his "cardboard condominium," a refrigerator box that, he said, "was nice and warm with a blanket."

"The police stopped one night," he recalled, "and said the merchants objected to the image we presented." That is when he moved to the basement of the abandoned building where he now lives. He buys canvases, brushes and food with money from collecting cans and bottles. He said that his paintings sold for \$400 each, and that he had sold a few at the Church Street Community Gallery

White Plains, New York, and at a show by the coalition at Christ Church on Park Avenue in Manhattan. "Being a homeless person is not re-flected in my work," he said. "I don't

feel sorry for myself. Anyway, I forget everything when I'm painting.
"Most of the homeless people I meet are not the stereotypical insane people or alcoholics. I drink chocolate milk myself. And I'm not on welfare. All that most of the people on the street need is an education, some job skills."

As he was putting away his IRS papers, newspaper clipping fell out of a folder, showed Mr. Croft in 1979, when he became vice president for fund raising for Greenwich, Connecticut, arts group.

"I just want to remind the govern-ment to spend a little money on its people, as well as its weapons," he said. There are people in this country without food and without a place to live," he said, with a knowledge of his subject and 22 cans for the IRS.

The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

GENERAL NEWS

Chinese Party Is Expected to Dismiss Alfonsín Said A Top Theorist and Other 'Liberals'

By Daniel Southerland

Washington Post Service
BEIJING — A leading Chinese Communist Party theoretician is under attack and will be dismissed from his position because his views depart radically from party orthodoxy, according to Chinese

The sources said that Su Shaozhi. 63, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, has offended party leaders with his criticism of the Chinese political system and his advocacy of democratic reforms. They said that senior officials

made a decision to dismiss the theoretician more than two weeks ago. The sources said that at least

three other intellectuals were being forced to resign from the Communist Party, including a liberal theorist. Wang Ruoshui, and a prominent and outspoken playwright, Wu Zugnang, Mr. Wu, 70, con-firmed that party officials had advised him to resign from the party, which he did Aug. 1.

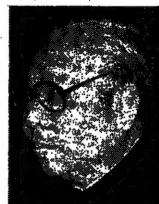
One source said that several other "liberals" were likely to be forced out of the party.

Independent analysts said that

the senior Chinese leader. Deng Xiaoping, was likely to have approved the moves as part of a compromise with party traditionalists, or conservatives.

To push their economic revi-

sions, Mr. Deng and Prime Minis-



Wu Zuguang, a playwright who is among intellectuals being forced to resign from China's Communist Party.

ter Zhao Ziyang, who is the acting Communist Party chairman, have been willing to make ideological concessions to the conservatives. Trade-offs between revisionists

and conservatives are expected at a major party congress in October. A Chinese source said that he was shocked that the decision to remove Mr. Su was timed so closely to the congress, which is expected to stress unity. Sources said that the removal of

without a formal announcement, to sacred to study or to debate.

To Be Coerced avoid alarming Chinese intellectuals, who are regarded as crucial to

lations.

By Shirley Christian

New York Times Service

man-rights organization Americas

Watch has charged that the Argen-

tine government and legislature

were under "ominous threat" from

the armed forces when they decid-

ed to limit the prosecution of mili-

tary officers for human-rights vio-

The legislation, which took effect

in early June, was drafted and

adopted while a "powerfully armed

elite" was threatening "to eliminate

the country's democratic process

and to return to the brutal practices

of the past," the New York-based

President Raul Alfonsin intro-

duced the legislation after a series

of rebellions in army units over the

Easter weekend led by midlevel of-

ficers. The rebels insisted they were

not interested in taking power, but

wanted redress for several issues,

including an end to attempts to

The law later passed by congress,

called the "due obedience" law,

freed all but a few dozen retired

senior officers from the possibility

of trial in connection with the

"dirty war" against leftist guerrillas

a decade ago. About 9,000 people

disappeared and are presumed

dead and thousands more were im-

prosecute men of their rank.

group said Wednesday.

BUENOS AIRES - The hu-

modernization. But Mr. Deng has agreed with conservatives that intellectuals went too far during a debate over possible political reforms. Mr. Su had called for restrictions on the Communist Party's power and for gradual democratization. Mr. Su, who was readily avail-

able for interviews last year, stopped seeing foreign journalists in January after university students staged demonstrations calling for democracy. Reached by telephone on

Wednesday, Mr. Su said he could not comment on reports that he was being pressured to resign. A spokesman for the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences said, "We haven't heard anything like that."

Prime Minister Zhao has tried to assure intellectuals that a campaign begun earlier this year against "bourgeois liberalism," or Western influences, was limited in scope and would affect only a few party members. The campaign resulted in the much publicized removal of three prominent intellectuals from

the party.

Mr. Su's research institute was established in 1979, under the Academy of Social Sciences, to study Marxism and Maoism. The Sources said that the removal of Communist Party previously had Mr. Su would be done quietly, regarded Maoist thought to be too

> prisoned and tortured for political easons. The report was Americas Watch's first study on human rights in Argentina since the country returned to elected government December 1983. It was written by Juan E. Mendez, an Argentine lawyer who was a political prisoner at the outset of the military regime

> > Americas Watch. . Despite the criticism, the report praised Argentina's "impressive" achievement in convicting five former armed forces commanders. two of them former presidents of the 1976-83 military regime.

and is now Washington director of

It said that Mr. Alfonsin deserved credit for this and for restoring "ethical governance." It said, however, that the "due

obedience" legislation, by exculpating torturers who were supposedly obeying orders, was "clearly inconsistent" with the United Nations Convention Against Torture. which states that obedience to orders is not an excuse for torture. Argentina has ratified the con-

Spain is drawing up a law to protect its coastline from the damaging effects of uncontrolled tourist development. The new Coast Law would restrict construction and bar landowners from claiming beaches as private property. Beaches would be declared public domain up to the high-water mark and would be

accessible to all. For 30 years concrete hotels, tourist villages and private residences have mushroomed all along Spain's beaches. About 40 percent of the 4,900-mile (7,880kilometer) coast is either built up or has been declared suitable for

building. The measure would establish a protection area extending 100 meters from the high-water mark. Housing, unauthorized road construction, destruction of sand reserves, forest clearing, dumping or advertising would be banned Construction permits would be granted only to cafés, restaurants and other buildings of "special interest." Authorities would also be able to exercise control over any construction in an area extending one kilometer from the shore. Buildings within this zone would have to "adapt to the environment.

Around Europe

In an attempt to warn citizens about enemy spies, the West German counterintelligence service has distributed a poster showing a Espionage?" provides a confiden-



EUROPEAN TOPICS

A West German poster spy. Is she too seductive?

tial telephone number for those asked that the poster be withwho are suspicious. One of the first responses to the poster, however, was a complaint of discrimination against women. The Pub- | fice for the Protection of the Con-

drawn after a female customs officer complained that it depicted women as seductresses. The Oflic Services and Transport Union | stitution, or counterintelligence

service, rejected the request, saving that seduction was a well-known stratagem of the Soviet

Bulgaria's first Western-style, computerized marriage agency is attracting a great number of clients, according to its founder, Lina Gabrovska. The fourmonth-old business, which sets up dates on the basis of computer files instead of organizing singles dances, has 350 people on its computer register, and about 1,000 others have visited its office in Sofia since early July. Clients fill out questionnaires giving their age, height, weight, education, job and interests. A Solia official said the agency obviously filled a need among single Bulgarian people. Official figures show that nearly one woman in eight and one man in twelve aged 34 to 40 are single, divorced of widowed.

British Telecommunications PLC has developed a computerized translation system that will allow people who do not speak each other's language to talk on

the telephone. The "instantaneous translating telephone" can convert simple sentences from English to French and French to English. The caller talks into a microphone linked to a personal computer, which translates the message and "speaks" in a synthetic voice. The system's vocabulary consists of 400 common business expressions involving more than 1,000 words. British Telecom said its equipment can also translate English into German, Swedish, Spanish and Italian and that it is working on the reverse capability.

-SYTSKE LOOIJEN

Bilingual Education Set Back in U.S.

By Jay Mathews Washington Post Service LOS ANGELES — In a blow to bilingual education in the United States, unionized teachers here have voted overwhelmingly to ask for a return to predominantly English instruction.

Los Angeles has the nation's largest program for teaching immigrant schoolchildren in their native language, and a National Education Association spokesman, Howard Carroll, said that "what happens there will affect the whole country." The vote only sets the union's

bargaining position and is unlikely to have an immediate impact on the other districts still debating how to eign language assistance by teach-

teach immigrants. Results tabulated Tuesday night

in a referendum of nearly 7,000 who have been identified as needunion members showed 78 percent ing help with English — more than in favor of moving toward predomany other district in the country. inantly English instruction, often alled "immersion." About 22 per- 3,300 of the 6,000 bilingual teachcent opposed the move. A separate ballot measure asking

support for the current system,

which encourages instruction in

Spanish or other foreign languages for recent immigrants, was defeated 58 percent to 42 percent. An estimated 1:2 million to 1.7 million American children are unable to understand English well, and the bilingual approach is a widely accepted way of helping

But a few researchers, parents Los Angeles school board's sup- and teachers have begun to argue port for its bilingual program. But that the program delays adjustment educators and union officials said to American society. They say allit will have a significant impact in English instruction, with some forers' aides, would be better. Los Angeles has 159,000 pupils ported Wednesday.

Albanians Flee to Yugoslavia The Associated Press

with the teachers union.

ers it needs.

BELGRADE - Seventeen members of three Albanian families from the border village of Vrmos have arrived in the southern Yugoslav republic of Montenegro, where they have requested asylum, the official Tanjug news agency re-

This shortage has forced admin-

istrators to require some teachers

to learn Spanish in their spare time

or risk transfer to another school, a

system that has become unpopular

pretty blond woman smiling seductively over her shoulder. The poster, which reads "The Smile of

PARIS - A French expedition to the wreck of the Titanic has found a safe from the iiner and hopes to raise it to the surface in the next few days, a spokesman for

the expedition said Thursday. The safe does not, however, appear to be the famous strongbox that may contain millions of dollars worth of valuable jewelry, said Daniel Puget, spokesman for Taurus International, the technical consultants to the expedition.

"According to the dimensions, it is not the legendary safe." Mr. Pu- sengers and crew members get said. He explained that the ship, which sank 350 miles (about 550 kilometers) off Newfoundland on April 15, 1912, contained four large safes and one smaller safe.

He said it was lying on the ocean floor two miles below the surface.

According to legend, the main safe on the Titanic may have contained a fortune in jewelry belonging to some of its millionaire passengers.

Some experts, though, say most of the valuables were likely to have been removed from the safe in the hours before the ship sank after hitting an iceberg. In all. 1,513 pasdrowned.

Earlier this year, John Joslyn, president of Westgate Group, a Los Angeles-based production company that is filming the expedition, From descriptions provided by said the company would present the three-member crew of the submarine Nautile, the safe they spot-television show from Monte Carlo other artifacts began Thursday and 2.5 miles.

ted when diving Wednesday was in October. Mr. Joslyn said the the small one. Mr. Puget said. for the first time during the show. Mr. Puget said, however, that it

> that the safe spotted this week would be on the show. He said that the safe would be brought to the surface in a day or two and transported to a laboratory in Paris operated by the national

> France. Photographs of the safe were scheduled to arrive in Paris within

> electricity utility. Electricité de

the next few days, he said. The safe was among four that were found by a U.S. expedition to the site last year, but the French expedition was not given access to

the maps of the U.S. team. Mr. Puget said the salvage of

French Find and Plan to Raise a Safe From Titanic would continue daily, weather permitting, through Sept. 10.

Objects are being scooped up by the Nautile, a submarine owned by the French Institute for Research would be premature to suppose and Exploitation of the Sea. The Nautile has two arms capa-

ble of retrieving objects as small as

rea cups. The objects are placed in a retractable basket. Tethered to the sub, which has a three-man crew, is a small robot that shoots videotape and still pho-

tographs. The Nautile returns daily to the research vessel Nadir, floating above the wreckage.

Mr. Puget said the safe was found in the debris field that surrounds the Titanic's hull. The mud around the vessel is littered with silver, bottles, dishes and other objects in an area with a diameter of

Enroys Warned

(Continued from Page 1) miners joined the strike Thursday. They said about 342,000 workers were off the job at 44 gold and coal

Anglovaal Ltd., which is taking part in the negotiations but does not recognize the mine workers union, said that 2,400 men had returned to work at its Lorraine Gold Mine in the Orange Free State.

The company had threatened strikers with dismissal if they did not return to work Thursday, It said that about 300 men did not report and would be dismissed if their absence was related to the

The Anglo American Corp. said about 300 workers at its Ergo plant, a gold reclamation facility east of Johannesburg, staged a sit-in Thursday after voting Wednesday to join the strike. The company said the strikers had sabotaged machinery and had spilled five tons of

Anglo American, whose mines produced 39.2 percent of South Africa's 638 tons of gold in 1986, said bullets at stone throwers Wednesday night at the President Steyn gold mine in the Orange Free State.

The company said the violence had broken out when security officers entered a company dormitory to protect miners who wanted to work. It said eight of the injured had required hospitalization.

The Chamber of Mines said about 150 union members went on strike Thursday at the Rand Refinery, the main processor of the country's export gold. It said that 210 workers had remained at work and that the refinery would contin-

uranium, said that about 125 union members had staged a brief sit-in and then returned to work.

The union is demanding a 30percent increase in pay and improved benefits. The chamber has unilaterally implemented pay raises ranging from 15 percent to 11 and Lenin's New Economic Po-

The Chamber of Mines says the debate, not just doctrine. average black miner earns \$285 a month, about one-fifth the average lows a limited competition of ideas. white miner's wage. The union says Most striking has been the fierce the monthly salary is \$170.

bers have been arrested, including the past two months, journals have 78 union officials whom the police advocated abolition of central have accused of plotting to kill

strikebreakers. Five strikers were arrested in ation of a stock market, with workconnection with the death of a min- ers owning shares in enterprises. er found dead in his bed Tuesday, the police said. Officials at the Truns Natal Coal Corp. said he had flects the party line? No one is sure. been "apparently murdered." The police said they were investigating. to close once the party has declared (Reuters, AP) its official position.



PROTEST HALTED IN JERUSALEM — Foreign volunteers from a summer camp being dispersed by Israeli policemen Thursday outside the U.S. Consulate. They were protesting Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Witnesses said policemen fired tear gas at about 50 protesters, mostly Americans and West Europeans, and clubbed several of them. Two persons were reported injured, and six were arrested.

15 people were wounded when mine security guards fired rubber GLASNOST: Soviets Seeking the New Policy's Limits

(Continued from Page 1)

sure citizens that they will be protected against arbitrary penalties. In its second phase, glasnost moved from exposes into a re-ex-amination of official history, airing literary and historical accounts of the Stalin era, casting the much-maligned Nikita S. Khrushchev in a more favorable light and reviving leaders like Leon Trotsky and Nikolai I. Bukharin, foes of Stalin

who became "nonpersons. This is a rewriting of history that ue functioning.

The Nuclear Fuels Corp., the main processor of South African of South African omic revival is essentially a battle against the institution of Stalinism.

Mr. Gorbachev has allowed something more than just another tory. He has restored some of history's ambiguity. Topics like Stalin's and debris." military leadership in World War licy of the 1920s are matters of

The third phase of glasnost aland fundamental debate over how The union says 177 of its mem- far to carry economic changes. In planning, the use of unemployment as an economic tool and the cre-

> Often the attacks are followed by counterattacks. Which article re-The marketplace of ideas tends

opened for debate. No Soviet writ- trol. They range from a xenophobic er has yet advocated in the Soviet Russian nationalist group, Pamyat. press the creation of competing po- to unofficial environmental groups,

are in Afghanistan. But on issues where the party line is not yet determined, the de-bate rages. Are secret ballots a second issue of an unofficial but good idea? Should prostitution be outlawed? Should the death pensi-Giasnost, full of articles he feels the

on foreign travel? Glasnost itself is hotly debated. The leadership seems uncertain where to draw the line.

Yegor K. Ligachev, the No. 2 member of the Politburo, dropped into the editorial office of Sovetskaya Kultura last month to exself-serving revision of official his- press concern that the wave of glasnost had "washed up some scum

What is needed is "constructive glasnost," he scolded the journalists, by which he said he meant more articles with a "Communist

A week after Mr. Ligachev's recancer tissues of all colon cancer marks, Mr. Gorbachev assured a gathering of editors that they were doing a fine job and that everything colon cancer in the general populahe had read so far was within "the context of the struggle for social-

It looks as if the next and most J. Winawer, head of gastroenterol-troublesome stage of glasnost will ogy at Memorial Sloan-Kettering be debate over who controls the Cancer Center. He said the new evidence suggested that sporadic

Already various groups, under ostensibly nonhereditary cases of the banner of glasnost, have an- colon cancer were probably more nounced their right to organize, powerfully determined by genetics demonstrate or publish their views than had been thought.

litical parties, or questioned the to the Crimean Tatars who demand reasons why 115,000 Soviet troops recovery of the homeland from which they were exiled in 1944. Sergei I. Grigoryants, a former

(Continued from Page 1)

nary, nonfamilial, colon cancer.

Adjacent normal cells in such pa-

tients' tissues lacked any evidence

The fact that the evidence of

gene defect was not found in the

patients suggests that more than

one cellular process gives rise to

of the defect.

ment has been tentative. In recent in Lebanon, weeks, several groups have been permitted to stage public demonstrations - up to a point.

ASSESS: President's Address on Iran-Contra Affair Is Marked by Omissions

should have consulted him about cue effort. Admiral Poindexter the diversion. "No operation is so recalled the president saying, "I secret that it should be kept from don't feel that we can leave any the commander-in-chief." he said. But Mr. Reagan did not articulate in his speech Wednesday night many other defenses of his actions

that White House officials have relayed during the hearings. For example, the presidential

spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, has said Mr. Reagan did not agree with Admiral Poindexter's testimony that the president would have ap-proved the diversion if he had known about it. Mr. Reagan was ilent on this Wednesday.

When the hearings focused on the secret network overseen by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North of the National Security Council staff to help the Nicaraguan rebels, White House officials said that Mr. Reagan did not believe the National Security Council staff was covered by the Boland Amendment barring direct U.S. military aid to the contras. Mr. Reagan was silent on this, too.

Instead, the president focused on broad themes. For example, in describing origins of the Iran arms shipments, Mr. Reagan adopted a view similar to the one he expressed Some ideas have never been independent of government con-after the Tower report, saying "our pened for debate. No Soviet writ- trol. They range from a xenophobic original initiative rapidly got all tangled up in the sale of arms, and the sale of arms got tangled up with

> This is sharply different from the portrayal given the congressional committees of what Colonel North dubbed "Operation Recovery."

Testimony from Mr. Reagan's current and former aides described the president as preoccupied from the outset of the Iran deals with the outset of the Iran deals with on foreign travel?

Official press will not touch.

The official response to this ferwinning freedom for the hostages

Britain, colon cancer trails only

lung cancer among potentially

diminished if the cancer is diag-

nosed early. To maximize the

chances of such early detection, the

society recommends regular exami-

nations of all adults over the age of

Conceivably, if the promise of

the new studies is borne out, peri-

odic blood tests to search for a gene defect in white blood cells could

pinpoint those individuals at great-

Evidence from the studies indi-

The cancer society's experts be-

lieve that the risk of death is greatly stances.

deadly malignant diseases.

and older.

(Continued from Page 1) that the American people "will nevmer national security adviser. Rear
Admiral John M. Poindexter.

that the American people "will nevier forgive me" if he let legal problems interfere with the heart and the solicitation of third countries. But he did not address the
tory statements before the Tower
tries. But he did not address the
tory statements before the Tower

Admiral John M. Poindexter, lems interfere with the hostage res- commission. don't feel that we can leave any the Tower commission that he did not recall the November 1985 ship-

> hostages back." Wednesday that he let his preoccumonths before he said this to the

prived of their freedom and families so far from home, burdened my thoughts. This was a mistake."
Mr. Reagan said he "sought to find the answers" after he realized that he had not been fully informed about what his aides were doing. Mr. Reagan said that "no president

He blamed others for withholding the truth, although records and

"no foundation" to the reports of Mr. Reagan said he was aware of U.S. arms sales to Iran to apparent private contributors to the contras

For example, Mr. Reagan told stone unturned in trying to get the ment of Hawk missile parts through Israel to Iran, which may Mr. Reagan acknowledged have violated U.S. law. But three pation with the hostages "intrude board, Mr. Reagan confessed printo areas where it didn't belong." vately to Mr. Shultz that he did "The image — the reality — of know of the shipment, according to Americans in chains," he said, "de-Mr. Shultz's testimony, Mr. Reagan did not reconcile this conflict Wednesday night.

Nor did he provide answers on a number of other episodes in the Iran-contra story in which he

played a leading role. For instance, Admiral Poindexier testified that Mr. Reagan should ever be protected from the signed on Dec. 5, 1985, a presidential authorization, or "finding," for a trade of arms for hostages. Mr. Fitzwater has said Mr. Reagan testimony produced by the hearings suggest that Mr. Reagan also
sought to hide parts of the story,
from his first claim that there was
the foundation of the story of the st Mr. Reagan said he was aware of

testimony about his role and that of his aides in raising contributions from Saudi Arabia's King Fahd at a time when Congress had cut off

all U.S. aid to the rebels. Mr. Reagan gave numerous speeches saving the United States would not pay ransom to terrorists. But his former national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, testified that at the same time, Mr. Reagan approved a scheme involving agents of the Drug Enforcement Administration to pay bribes to win release of the hostages in Lebanon, Mr. Reagan did not reconcile his rhetoric with his actions.

The congressional hearings have produced evidence that Mr. Reagan was frustrated by congressional limitations and sought ways to get around Congress. With his once-daunting political standing tarnished by the scandal, he ap-pealed Wednesday night for greater cooperation with Congress, saying this may be the eventual blessing in disguise to come out of the Iran-contra mess.

REAGAN: Peace in Central America Tops Agenda

to it were overwhelmingly favor-

able. He said the American people

Wednesday that Democrats hold

Mr. Reagan "personally responsi-ble" for the "serious mistakes" in

However, Mr. Mitchell said Mr.

selling arms to Iran.

(Continued from Page 1)

Iran-contra affair and said aides making a decision on whether proceeds from the arms sales should be diverted to the Nicosana Should be diverted to the Nicaraguan contras.

He did not say what his decision televised address. Senator George would have been, although his J. Mitchell of Maine told the nation spokesmen have claimed that he Wednesday that Democrats hold would have vetoed the diversion. On Thursday. White House officials said that the president intended to move beyond the Iran-contra

affair to other issues.

The White House spokesman,

In some cases, the patient might

fissues of the colon

Reagan was right in asserting the whole affair "should be put behind After a meeting Dec. 7, 1985, Mariin Fitzwater, said that Mr. us."

Secretary of State George P. Shultz Reagan "feels very positive" about noted that Mr. Reagan had said the public response to his speech Lack of Trust Cited

Steven V. Roberts of The New York Times reported earlier:

CANCER: Scientists Are Closing In on a Genetic Link Mr. Reagan said Wednesday that the bad not been told that the In both the United States and cates that the faulty gene, still unidentified, is near the center of the long arm of chromosome 5. Its nor-being diverted to the Nicaraguan long arm of chromosome 5. Its norrebels mal function is believed to be that

of controlling cells' production of natural growth-promoting sub- accountable to the American people," and he rejected suggestions by Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, A normal person inherits two his former national security adviscopies of the gene, one from each er, that the president should not parent. When both genes are out of have been told about the diversion. action, cells in the colon may grow . "The buck does not stop with 40 and more detailed periodic ex-aminations for those in their 50s out of control and become cancer-aminations for those in their 50s

his testimony," the president said.
"It stops with me." "I had the right, the obligation, to make my own decision," Mr. inherit one faulty copy of the gene and one good one, and the process

Admiral Poindexter, as he stated in

of cancer development would start Reagan said. In his speech Wednesday night, when an environmental influence caused cell damage that compro- the president said the hearings mised the other copy of the gene in showed that the lack of trust be-

and that telephone calls in response gress had resulted in "lies, leaks, g divisions and mistakes." Mr. Reagan also made these

 He vowed to improve relations with Congress and work for more

bipartisan cooperation in foreign of the called on the Senate to approve the nomination of Judge Bork to the Supreme Court. • He said he hoped to reach an greement with the Soviet Union

3.3

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banning all intermediate-range • He vowed, once again, to press for an amendment requiring a bal-

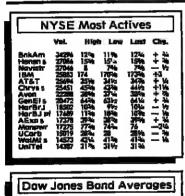
anced budget.

• He pledged to continue the pursuit of greater democracy in the Nicaragua, and to reduce Soviet influence in that Central American country.

300 More Tamil Rebels But he said he was "ultimately Are Freed by Colombo

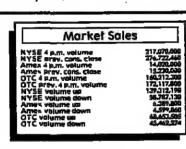
COLOMBO - The Sri Lankan government freed 300 more suspected Tamil rebels on Thursday. bringing to 1,500 the number released under a July 29 agreement to

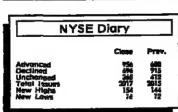
end the island's ethnic conflict. The police said the prisoners, held in the southern city of Galle. were sent home to the northern Jaffna peninsula on an Indian warship. Tamil separatist guerrillas in Jaffna who have started surrendering their arms under the peace pact were simultaneously expected to free three policemen kidnapped in tween his White House and Con- March.

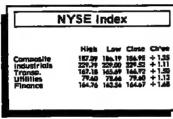


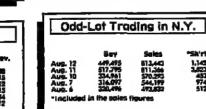
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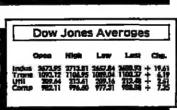


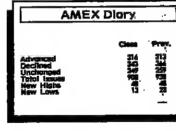


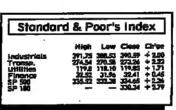


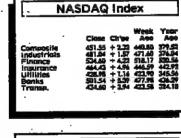


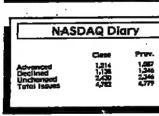


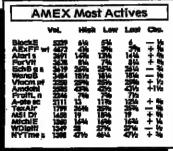












AMEX Stock Index

Div. YM PE

Dow Touches 2,700, Falls Back

NEW YORK - Prices on the New York Stock Exchange climbed to new highs Thurs-

day, houncing back from Wednesday's spell of profit-taking to make a brief run past the 2,700 level in the Dow, which only Monday roared past 2,600, marked the fifth anniversary of the current built market by gaining 22.17 points to 2.691.49. The index of 30 leading stocks had

fallen 11.16 points on Wednesday. Advances led declines by 4 to 3 on Thursday, and volume totaled 217.07 million shares, down

from 235,70 million on Wednesday.

The Dow topped 2,700 briefly in early afternoon trading. This most-recent advance has been so sudden — the Dow closed above the 2,500 plateau on July 17 - that analysts said traders' urge to cash in some of their gains had increased. But they also noted that the resulting pullbuck was only mild and spotty.

"After a one-day dip like yesterday, the mar-ket just comes right back to life because it hasn't reached that stage of over-enthusiasm," said Richard McCabe, manager of the market analysis department at Merrill Lynch & Co. "Overenthusiasm tends to mark an important or nearterm top, which isn't here."

Mr. McCabe said the market is being fueled by foreign investors, corporate stock repur-chases and institutional buying "which does not appear exhausted yet."

There are signs "that some stocks have run into resistance and we could see some rotation over the short-run," said Philip Roth, a market analyst with E.F. Hutton & Co. "Investors

should be focusing on emerging stocks. The rotation would be from the early leaders toward some laggard areas, most notably the financial

The Commerce Department reported that retail sales rose 0.8 percent in July, on top of an upward-revised increase of 1.4 percent the month before. That helped reinforce Wall Street's generally positive view of the progress

of the economy.

The department said part of the large change in the June figure stemmed from an increase in car sales figures. Among the auto stocks, General Motors gained 115 to 9115; Chrysler 116 to 4415, and Ford Motor % to 10916.

U.S. car manufacturers also posted improved sales results for early August. In the general-merchandise retailing group, Sears Roebuck added % to 58%; J.C. Penney 1% to 65%, and K mart % to 47%.

Other blue-chip gainers included Interna-tional Business Machines, up 3 at 173%; General Electric, up 4 at 64%, and American Tele-phone & Telegraph, up 4 at 34%.

But energy issues were mostly lower as prices of crude oil futures slipped on the New York Mercantile Exchange. Exxon dropped 11/4 to 971/4; Chevron 2% to 571/4; Amoco 11/4 to 811/4;

Mobil 1% to 51%, and Occidental Petroleum % Utah Power & Light posted the day's best percentage gain among NYSE stocks, up 3% at 30%. The company and Pacificorp announced a merger agreement calling for an exchange of stock. Pacificorp lost % to 35. (AP, UPI) stock. Pacificorp lost % to 35.

| 17th | 16th | 18th | 17th | 18th | 7 Month ligh Low Stack Div. Ykl. PE Div. Yid. PE 100s High Low

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1024 9912 CING ## 9.22 10.11

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TRAVEL

International Herald Tribune

- Copenhagen's Jazz Clubs
- Shopping in Istanbul
- Paris Restaurants Revisited

TRAVELER'S **CHOICE**

Thai Barge Procession

On Oct. 16, for only the third time in 20 years. Thailand's 50 ornate royal barges will be used in a traditional procession marking the 60th birthday of King Bhumibol Adulyadej. The ornately carved scarlet and gold barges, each one different, were last seen twice in 1982, during Bangkok's bicentennial celebrations. The barges, most of which date to the late 18th century, had not been used since 1967. For his birthday, the king will travel downriver on the royal barge Subanahongsa from Vasukri royal pier to the Wat Arun landing. At the temple there, Wat Arun Rajavararam, he will present Buddhist monks with new robes and other necessities. This ceremony, called the Presentation of Kathin Robes, has been a Buddhist custom since the 13th century. Two rehearsals, on Oct. 6 custom since the 13th century. Two rehearsals, on Oct. 6 and 12, will provide the best opportunities for viewing, visitors will be allowed to watch from boats and bridges. The king will not be present at the rehearsals. On the day of the event, visitors will be confined to the shore.

Passes for Wyeth Show



■ Visitors to the Na-tional Gallery of Art need passes to see the "Andrew Wyeth, the Helga Pictures" exhibition, which runs through Sept. 27. The passes are available free of charge at the gallery, Madison Drive between Third and Seventh Streets, N.W.: iel: 202-842-6188. daily from 10 A.M.

to 9 P.M. until Sept. 8, when it begins closing at 5; on Sun days the opening hours are from noon to 9.

Visas for Tahiti

■ Americans and Canadians planning vacations of less than 90 days to Tahiti no longer need to get a vise in advance. Free visas are now being issued on arrival. Long-stay visas must still be obtained in advance. For more information, contact Tahiti tourism offices,

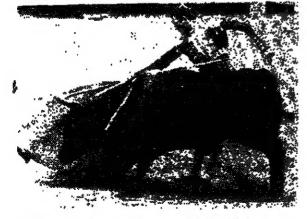
Alhambra Plaza Opens

Wisitors to the Alhambra, in Granada, Spain, may now enter a newly renovated plazs, never before open to the public. Walkways on top of the Moorish citadel's outer walls, also renovated, have been reopened as well. Most of the Alhambra was built between 1238 and 1358 with Alahambra was built between 1248 and 1358 by the Moorish king Al Ahmar and his successors. After the Moors were expelled in 1492, successive generations of Christian rulers added to the complex. The restored pla za, called la Plaza del Aljibe (the Plaza of the Reser-voir), was built over a stone reservoir by Ferdinand and Isabella in the 16th century. Other exceptional sights in the Alhambra include the Royal Palace, built in Moorish style with vaulted ceilings and decorated with intricate floral and geometric patterns in its carved plasterwork and glazed tiles. The palace contains the Court of the Lions, a patio noted for its arabesque detail and an elaborate fountain supported by 12 lions, and the Court of the Myrtles, which has a long goldfish pond surrounded by nate arcades.

Raft Trip on Grand Canyon

Wisitors to the Southwest of the United States with little time to spare can still take a raft trip through the Grand Canyon, Canyoneers Inc. has a one-day trip every Friday through September. Passengers journey down 55 miles of the Colorado River on a giant pontoon boat, from Diamond Creek to Pierce Ferry, through lively rapids and magnificent scenery. The cost is \$225 a person, including overnight accommodation and all meals. For more information and reservations, call Canyoneers, of Flag-staff, Arizona, at 800-525-0924 or, in Arizona, 602-526-

Celebrating the Bullfight



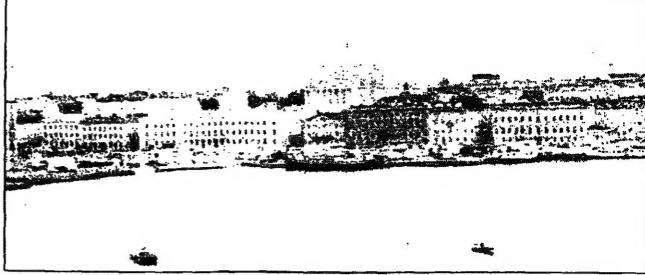
■ Though builtighting is thousands of years old, the sport's current form evolved in the latter half of the 19th sport Scaning and the new form of the art arrived in 1887. Mexico City is celebrating the 100th anniversary of the contemporary style with concerts, exhibitions, file showings, conferences and, of course, a builfight. The art exhibitions, which are free, will include works by Luis Revnoso, Humberto Peraza, Pancho Flores and Raymuno Cobo. Photographs are being shown at the Zocalo Met-co station through Aug. 29. Sculptures will be on display in the Sala Justino Fernandez at the Palace of Fine Arts, Lazaro Cardeñas and Avenida Juarez, Sept. 2 through 30. The Teatro del Pueblo will house painting and sculpture from Oct. 1 through 30. Caricatures will be exhibited at the Caricature Museum, Donceles 90, from Nov. 3 through 20. The celebration culminates with a Corrida del Centenario, or centennial bullfight, Nov. 20 at the Plaza Mexico, the largest bullfight arena in the world, holding 100,000 speciators. Tickets will be available as of Nov. 5 at the Plaza Mexico box office. For more information, write the Direction de Turismo del DDF, Londres 54, 06000 Mexico, DF.

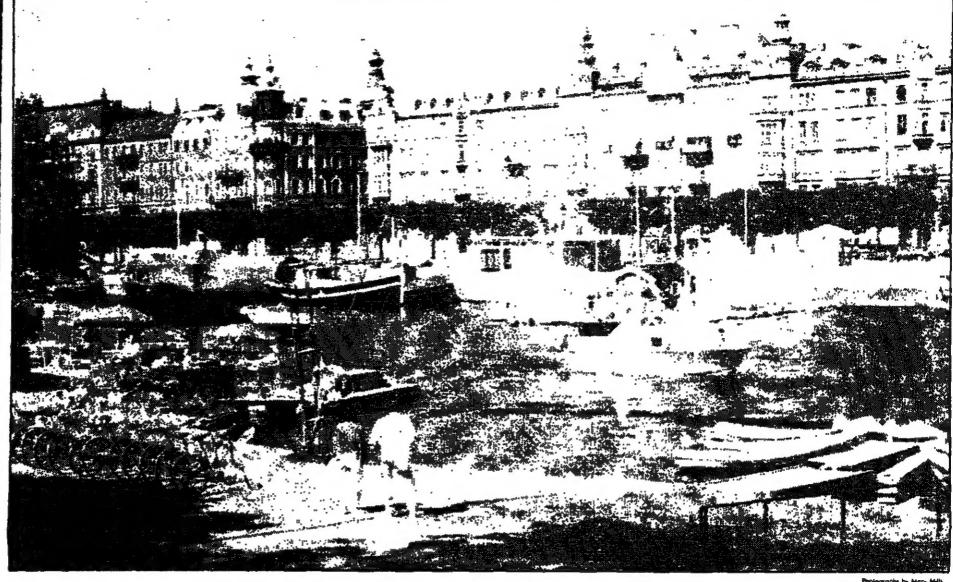
Helping Lost Travelers

A team of British Airways staff members has begun roving London's Heathrow Airport, offering aid to travelers in trouble. Between 6 A.M. and midnight there are 12 people on duty to aid anyone they find in distress, travcling with any airline. The most common problem in large simports, a British Airways spokesman said, is that people become disoriented and go to the wrong terminul, join the wrong line or get on the wrong bus.

Summer Tale Of Two Cities On the Baltic

All the language of the langua





Cities that live on the water: Stockholm from the Djurgarden, above; Helsinki's waterfront, top.

by Mary Mills

TOCKHOLM — Throwing off the trappings of the long cold winter, Scandinavia shines in summer. The fountains in Stockholm's Kung-summer and Helsinki's Esplanadi flow again and flowerbeds burst into bloom as residents and tourists fill the outdoor cafés and crowd around the bandstands to make the most of long days and "white

Stockholm wears its summer finery with aplomb. Lively and Iresh, the city projects an effervescence that Helsinki lacks. Reserved and less polished, Stockholm's Baltic sister, at the eastern end of the busy waterway between the two capitals, seems a bit sleepy and oldfashioned. But you can't help liking it for the provincial ways disdained by its well-heeled sister.

Stockholm's central commercial area is sleekly modern with steel and glass buildings to rival any in the United States or the rebuilt cities of West Germany, A walk on Sveavagen, the main north-south avenue, with its many banks, sidewalk restaurants and parks gives you the feeling that things are in order here, prosperous and efficient. And, historically, Sweden has always enjoyed a large measure of calm, which was shattered only recently with the assassination of Prime Minister Olof Palme in February 1986. At the spot on the Sveavagen where he was fatally shot, a mound of roses has been placed, which passers by freshen daily.

But besides its modern facade, Stockholm has preserved Swedish history and traditions in several dozen museums, and there are a number of magnificent Scandinavian Baroque buildings. Notable among them is the Nordiska Museum, which contains exhibits detailing the arts and customs of Sweden over the last 500 years; the Museum of National Antiquities with its section devoted to Viking life — including the unique picture stones from Gotland - and the monumental city hall with its elaborate Guild Hall.

Helsinki, at least on the surface, projects a very different image, obviously the less prosperous of the two cities. Still, the bond remains strong, even though 175 years of Russian rule intervened between the founding of Helsinki in 1550 by Swedes and the subsequent centuries of Swedish rule that ended in 1809 with Peter the Great's conquest of Finland. Street signs in Helsinki are in Swedish and Finnish,

and many of Helsinki's half-million residents speak both languages, although Swedish is the native language for only about 9 percent of the population.

The Baltic highway teems with activity, even in winter, when ice-breakers may be called into service to

keep the harbors open to shipping. In summer the tourist traffic is brisk with two major lines offering carferry and passenger service between Sweden and Finland, making the overnight journey in about 15 hours.
Sailing from Stockholm recently aboard the Silja Line's Finlandia made me a convert to the slower, more

relaxing way of travel, even though the flight between Stockholm and Helsinki takes less than an hour. We arranged our cruise several months in advance by phone and picked up the tickets in the cruise line's Stockholm office two days before our departure. (The company also has offices in Helsinki, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Oslo and New York.) The ship departed from Vartahamnen at 6 P.M. and

within a few minutes of leaving the industrial port we were gliding through the magnificent archipelago, with wooded islands abounding in birches and firs, colorfully painted cottages and palatial summer homes. For several more hours we drifted through the picturesque channel with its many lighthouses, crossing paths with dozens of sailboats, fishing trawlers and other cruise ships in this boaters' paradise.

Besides the Baltic expanse, Sweden has more than 30,000 square kilometers (18,500 square miles) of inland waterways and Finland some 33,000. Boating here

Aboard our ship the hours and the miles passed swiftly. After a brief rest in our comfortable cabin we ate at a delicious smorgasbord - a feast of Viking proportions - with five kinds of herring, whitefish, smoked salmon, salmon with mustard sauce, prawns, sardines, an array of salads, vegetables and hot dishes, including reindeer steak that was delicate and tender and tasted a little like venison or corn-fed beef. It would seem excessive to mention dessert, another groaning board of cakes, fruits and pastries. A walk on deck after this gluttonous meal seemed

like a good idea. It proved to be a rewarding experience with a blazing sunset (at 11 P.M. in mid-July) that rated applause from the enthusiastic crowd that had gathered. Afterward, depending on one's energy level, there was plenty of other activity at the roulette wheel or blackjack tables, in the ship's nightclub and in the

After a turn around the dance floor, we opted for a night's sleep, gently rocked by the even-tempered Baltic. We arose early for a bracing wake-up walk on the deck and a gigantic breakfast that included fish and cheese, spicy sausages and cold meat as well as the usual fare. Taking a few minutes to pack our bags, we headed to the deck to watch the dramatic entry into Helsinki.

As we neared the eastern end of the Baltic, the islands became rockier and barren with only a few trees and an occasional cabin. Passing the fortress of Suomenlinna. built by the Swedes in the middle of the 18th century on the six islands guarding the approach to Helsinki, the city began to come into view. The stately copper-domed neoclassical cathedral built between 1830 and 1852 dominates the cityscape with the Russian Orthodox Uspensky (Assumption) Cathedral crowning another

With engines slowed to a crawl, the ship made its way into the downtown harbor with a sweeping turn in front of the quayside open-air market sheltered by jaunty orange umbrellas. Docking 15 minutes later at about 9 A.M., we walked 10 minutes to the Klaus Kurki Hotel, which played a significant role in Finland's modern history, and a half-hour later were shown to our room.

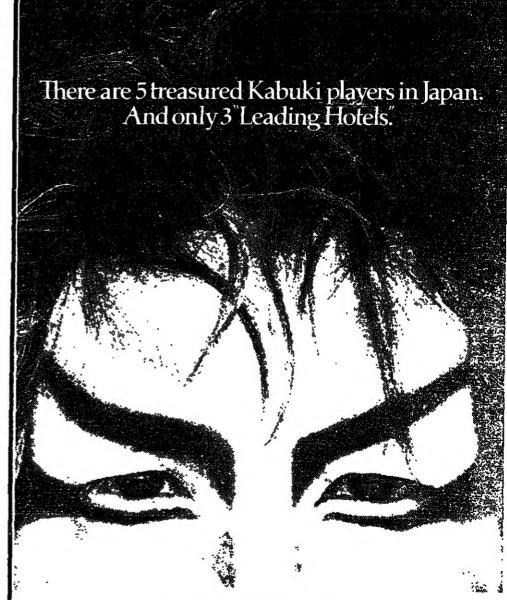
The hotel served as the conference site for Allied and Soviet envoys who met after World War II to decide Finland's fate and ultimately to agree on its neutrality. In the tradition of grand old hotels of Vienna or Zurich, was tastefully but subtly decorated with polished wood paneling and antique furniture. The price of the room was included in our cruise package, as well as a city sightseeing tour by bus that we chose to miss -- the hole trip was a bargain at about \$195 per person.

Located on Bulevardi, just off the Mannerheimintie. the main shopping street, the hotel is within walking distance of the major sights of Helsinki, although there are also trolleys, buses and a subway system. If you prefer to tide, the 3T trolley passes most of the main tourist attractions on its circuit, and city bus and boat tours are available from the Market Square and at a bus pick-up point near the railway station. Bicycles can be rented at the Olympic Stadium Youth Hostel on Pohjoinen Stadiontie.

We began our walking tour through the tree-shaded Esplanadi, which ends at the Market Square on the waterfront. From there it is a leisurely walk to the Russian Orthodox church and Helsinki's "old" center. Dating only to the early 19th century, the area lacks the character of Stockholm's Gamla Stan (Old Town), in the shadow of the massive Hapsburg style Royal Palace built in 1754. The Old Town in its present form dates to the 16th century.

After devastating fires repeatedly destroyed Helsinki's wooden buildings in the 16th and 17th centuries. the builders began to use bricks and stone in the early 1800s. The Empire style buildings around the Senate

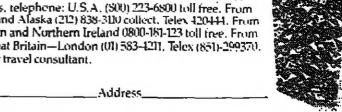
Continued on page 8



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TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

Service at Half the Price: One-Class and Unrestricted

by Roger Collis

HE idea is audaciously simple. Forget about business class, economy excursion, PEX, APEX SUPERPEX and the usual raft of "come-on" fares that disappear three weeks before a flight and are so hedged with restrictions as to make them unworkable for business travel. Instead, you provide a be totally unrestricted and we'll 39 percent on the route. Our load simple one-class service throughout probably have a daily flight. The factors are now averaging 75 to 78 the plane and charge everyone the same unrestricted fare tone-way or round-trip) at around half the price mind, so we can't start now until of competitive business class or regular economy fares on the route.

This is the formula that an Irish airline (formed in June 1985) adopted on its first major service between Dublin and London a year ago in May and has extended what it calls, "No Nonsense" fares to all its five routes out of Ireland: Dublin, Cork, Knock, in the northwest, and Waterford, in the southeast, to its hub at Luton Airport near Lon-

Said Cathal Ryan, chairman of London European and deputy chairman of Ryanair; "Our philosophy with unrestricted fares is to allow small to medium-sized businesses to develop by opening up their commercial horizons to Britain and farther afield and not be stung in the process. What we're going to do next is to base aircraft in Europe - in Brussels, for example. So we'll then feed flights in true hub and spoke fashion from both Europe [London European] and Ireland [Ryannir] into Luton. It's our intention by 1991 to develop at least 17 routes into Europe from five points in Ireland, which will give us a total of 126 city pairs."

Although both airlines are majority-owned by the Ryan family (Cathal, Declan, his brother, and their father, Tony Ryan, chairman of Guinness Peat Aviation based at Shannon), they are "commercially and legally separate." London European has a majority British share-holding. Ryanair is an Irish company. It's a neat device that enables each airline to apply for routes with its respective government and pick up passengers at its Luton hub. London European has licenses to fly from Luton to Frankfurt ("This should be in operation early next year." Cathal Ryan



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said) Düsseldorf, Vienna, Paris, Air] dropped their fares by 25 to 40 percent and brought in a myriad of

Ryanair has licenses from the Irish authorities to fly from Dublin to Paris and Munich. "But neither the Germans nor the French will ratify them because our fares are too low," said Eugene O'Neill, said. "By the end of our first year of Ryanair's chief executive. "Dublin operations we had carried 172,000 to Paris at present is Irish £460 [about \$322, round-trip] whereas we want to charge Irish £159; it'll French are going to take another three months to make up their

All this is grand news, as they say in Ireland, for the business traveler who is forced to pay top dollar on

Irish airline simplifies fare maze

most flights in Europe for flexibility and a few frills.

Consider that Ryanair's one-way fare between Dublin and Luton is £59 and the round-trip, £85 (about \$93 and \$134). (There are seven flights a day in both directions operated by 104-seat BAC 111-500 jets. Luton is 43 minutes by rail from central London and is well served by motorways. You're also likely to have fewer delays. British Airways' Club Class (the only fully unrestricted fare available) is £186 round-trip. (You can do it for £152 in economy but you have to upgrade to club if you want to change your flight). Dan-Air, the independent British carrier, will charge you £168 for a full economy ticket.

Luton is a great little airport, but you can't do much except go into London or fly London European to Amsterdam (three flights a week) or to Brussels (two flights a day). This will cost £59 one-way and £99 round-trip to either destination. The round-trip [are on Ryanair-London European from Dublin to both Amsterdam and Brussels with 40-minute transfer at Luton) is Irish £199. Comparable fares on a direct flight are Irish £366 and Irish The big travel story in Ireland

ast summer was the air fare war unleashed by Ryanair's entry on the Dublin-London route - the third busiest in Europe and at that time one of the most expensive.

HOTEL

Live Cell Therapy

\$ 699

REGENA

State-dominated airlines, which still carve up most European routes with cozy price-fixing and pooling arrangements, have long argued that it is the discount passenger who is keeping down the cost of business fares. What they are really concerned about is diluting their yield by business travelers trading down to a cheaper fare. Ryanair, along with other inde-pendent airlines that have been al-

percent."

lowed to fly on liberalized routes (such as those between the U.K. and Ireland, Belgium and Hol-land), has proved this argument to be specious. By offering innovative fares for business travelers who are prepared to sacrifice some flexibility of frills for a cheaper ticket, they British Midland introduced a

one-class business service on the Heathrow-Schiphol route in June 1986 with a one-way unrestricted fare of £69 (compared with £85 on British Airways or KLM). BM also offers a three-day return for £119 - you pay the full fare if you stay longer - as well as the usual discount fares. The company says it has a load factor of 65 percent and has already written off its introductory costs. Virgin Atlantic flies a one-class

daily between Gatwick and Maastricht in the southeast of Holland, a ousiness route of its own with close links to Düsseldorf, Eindhoven and Cologne. The one-way fare of £35 with a weekend surcharge of £10 is virtually unrestricted; you pay £10 if you change your ticket on day of departure. "Our loads are in the high 80s and 90s" said Virgin's marketing manager, Chris Moss. Early in June, Virgin launched a

new service between Luton and Dublin with a one-way fare of £35 (same conditions as for Maastricht), which is even cheaper than Ryanair. Said Ryan, "We were genuinely delighted to see them come on; it plays into our hand as well by creating more awareness of Lu-

What's sure is that initiatives like these will help to give the business traveler what he needs - choice "The incumbent carriers [Aer and convenience at a realistic



Jazz Around the Clock in Copenhagen

by Bill Boggs

T 1:30 A.M. on a balmy weeknight in Copenhagen, despite a tip that there would be live music and food at a jazz club called La Fontaine, it seemed hard to believe much would

be happening at such a late hour.

But when the light-blue door swung open at 11 Kompagnistrade, the harmonies of "Satin Doll" floated out. A musician was playing a white baby grand piano, accom-panied by bass and drums, and the small room as crowded. Some people were eating; others were dancing in whatever space they could find between the closely packed ta-

The music was smooth and professional, and both the melodies and the food were served until 5 A.M. At that hour, with the precision of the Swiss railroad, another club called Hong Kong opens — and stays open until 1 A.M. the next day. Finding jazz clubs thronged with people

in midmorning would be no easy task in most cities, but Copenhagen, which has long billed itself as the jazz center of Europe - continues to flourish, offering a wide array of music at virtually any hour.

Musicians attest the city's allure. The singer Joe Williams describes Copenhagen as "one of the hippest places I've ever been in my life." Of the local fans he said, "They like tradition, but they're streets beyond always ready for a change." The saxophonists Stan Getz, Dexter Gordon and Ben Webster, the pianist Bud Powell and the bassist Oscar Pettiford are among the many noted musicians who have lived in Copenhagen over the years. Mercer Ellington, the band leader and son of Duke, lives there now. "We've been trend setters in jazz while the rest of Europe trails behind," he said. searching for jazz is that many restaurants "The most modern place for jazz for over-have excellent groups on an ad hoc basis."

seas concepts is Copenhagen."

Jazz has deep roots in the Danish capital. "At one point it was the purest center of iszz in the world," said Getz. The vibraphonist Milt Jackson, reflecting on 35 years of performing around the world with the Modern Jazz Quartet, said: "Copenhagen has consistently been one of the great cities of the world for jazz. Local fans still remember Louis Armstrong, who descended from the open-air stage during one outdoor concert at Tivoli Garden in the early 1960s to play his trumpet while leading an im-promptu parade of hundreds of delighted listeners around the garden walks."

That enthusiasm has been passed on to today's generation. "The Danish kids are really into music," said George Wein, the jazz festival producer and creator of the Newport Jazz Festival. "As a city, Copenhagen reflects a lot of the feeling of jazz in the atmosphere. It's a walking city. Somehow jazz fits into that atmosphere."

For the traveler who enjoys journeying into the night in search of jazz, there is much to explore. Even at 10:30 in the morning, couples were dancing to recorded mu-sic and drinking beer at Hong Kong, which is in a basement at 7 Nyhavn in the refurbished harbor area.

The annual Copenhagen Jazz Festival, held this year from July 3 to 12, offered 290 concerts featuring artists as diverse as the bandleader Cab Calloway and the saxo-

phonist Ornette Coleman. "Most of the rest of the year, you'll find regular jazz performances in clubs like Montmartre, De Tre Musketerer, or the Jazzhouse at Tivoli, when the gardens are open," said Jens Erik Sorensen, chairman

of the festival. "But most important in

To find up-to-date listings for jazz in local restaurants, consult the entertainment section in the Friday issue of the Politiken newspaper. A first stop for lovers of Dixieland music should be De Tre Musketerer, which has a different band every night,

and tables in another enable visitors to enjoy either camaraderie or relative priva-But when the music heats up, dancing

most of them made up of Danish musicians.

Wooden benches in one area of the club

Danes are everywhere.
The sound, mostly with only slight amplification, was excellent during the Olsen's Hot Band's renditions of such classics as "I Can't Give You Anything but Love, Baby,"
"Just Because" and "When You're Smil-

"We play traditional jazz with traditional instruments," said Hans-Hendrick Humleback, who manages the club along with his wife, Bodil, the owner.

"If you want post-Ben Webster type music, go to Montmartre."

Montmartre presents a wide range of international talent and offers music that

ranges from bebop and new-wave jazz to Afro, Brazilian and fusion. The club sometimes presents rock and funk as well.

The rich jazz history of Montmartre, where Getz was given a surprise party on his 50th birthday in 1977, is evident as you pass through the hallway from the cashier's ooth into the performance area.

The walls are hung with the framed covers of albums that have been recorded at the club, including "Tania Maria Live," "Charles Lloyd Quartet," "Ben Webster, Live at Montmartre" and "The Meeting .

that looks out on dozens of small tables and a bar area in an alcove to the right. It is quite informal; find a seat yourself and go to the bar for your own drinks.

Recent performers at Montmartre produced some excellent music. The Brazilian percussionist Nana Vasconcelos combined several native instruments with three synthesizers, echo chambers and bass to produce spectacularly original rhythmic

The Bob Stewart group featured a brass team of muted trumpet and trombone and a tuba with a microphone attached to the center of the bell. They played pieces by Duke Ellington and original compositions that showcased the trombonist blowing into two conch shells, producing a loud bonking sound that was more compelling visually than it was aurally. The Papa Bue house band at Jazzhouse 17

Slukefter at Tivoli is made up of Danish musicians who play in the New Orleans tradition. The Jazzhouse has superb acoustics; the sound is bright and resonant. Dozens of bicycles parked on both sides of the door help you find the entrance to

Loppen Christiania, which is frequented by a young crowd.

The large old room includes about 30

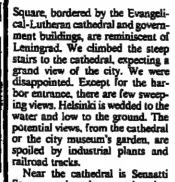
long pine tables, and plenty of space to walk around or dance.

A recent Thursday night show featured Vita, a Brazilian-influenced eight-piece Danish band. The band has an excellent female tenor saxophone player and a female vocalist who sang equally well in For-tuguese, English and Danish.

Bill Boggs, a televison personality and producer, wrote this article for The New York

Dailic

Continued from page 7



Square, a shopping complex that primarily offers Finnish designed arts and crafts. After a brief look we went back to Mannerheimintie and, walking north for about 15 minutes, arrived at Finlandia Hall, the lakeside concert hall designed by architect Alvar Aalto, Helsinki's city museum and its pleasant rose garden and the National Museum.

The latter is worth a visit of several hours with its Viking artifacts and 17th- and 18th-century furniture, but especially for its extensive display on the lives of the dozen non-European peoples in the Finno-Ugric language group, of which Lapp and Hungarian are a part. The costumes, household items, tools and photographs depict life in ki are the interesting short trips you villages from Lapland to southern can make outside the city by boat Hungary with amazing color and variety in the costumes and foot-

a non-Finn is mind-boggling. It bears little resemblance to any Teu-

seems to speak other languages, no-tably English. But it might be help-thing. ful to know ravintola (restaurant), ale (sale), jaateloaa (ice cream), and kiitos (thank you), and that the Finns' name for their country is

open-air market and made the req-uisite visit to Stockmann, Helsinrivaling NK (Nordiska Kompan-Moscow eagerly awaited train shipments ordered from Stockmann,

On the street. Helsinki seems to lack the fashion flair of Stockholm, featuring imported high-style clothing, as well as dozens of stores specializing in furs and Finnishdesigned porcelain and glass. Prices in Helsinki, as in Stockholm,

or bus, including going to a sauna in the country where it was invented and is a national institution. It As for the languages, Finnish to would be a shame to miss the experience offered by the Finnish Sauna bears little resemblance to any Teu-tonic or Romance language, and without pictures illustrating the product on billboards, there are ew clues to the meaning of the ety operates saunas for tourists. words. Generally, that is not a Some Helsinki hotels also have sau-

Square, bordered by the Evangeli- problem since nearly everyone nas, but without the exhibarating

restaurants. For ambience, few can one-time fortress that is now a museum and residential area 30 min-We browsed for souvenirs at the utes by boat from the downtown harbor. Be sure to inquire which is ki's premier department store. It the right stop for the restaurant, offers some of the best of the West, unless you're in the mood for adventure. We got off the boat one iet) in Stockholm or Harrods. A stop too soon in a lovely little cove friend who was a correspondent in and wandered aimlessly glong Moscow for many years remembers overgrown paths for about 10 min-how his family and others living in utes until we found someone to ask the compound for foreigners in directions. He pointed vaguely over the hill. About 15 minutes later we stumbled on a door in a stone wall bringing everything from sheets and walking down a long dark pas-and towels to tomatoes and frozen sageway found ourselves in the resaurant's kitchen.

ty and was expensive (about \$90 for a three-course meal for two), but the archipelago and highly polished floors bathed in candelight. The floors bathed in candelight. The Finnish modern tables and chairs and beautifully appointed with pol-

wooded island not far from the city

There are also a number of island

The food was not gournet quali-

the setting is superb with arched were covered with original batiks ished birchwood plates, Scandinavian crystal and silverware.

On another island called Suerasaari, about three miles from the city, there is an outdoor museum with reconstructed traditional buildings from all over Finland. where you can see folk dancing and demonstrations of handicrafts, as



by a Swedish pioneer and ethnogoher named Artur Hazelius, Today it has 150 buildings from dif- looking Lake Malaren. ferent parts of Sweden that have eassembled, including several farmsteads, manor houses, churches and schoolhouses. Animals native to Scandinavia -- reindeer, brown bears, Arctic seals, foxes, wolves - as well as some non-natives are allowed to roam in fenced, natural habitats. During the summer you can watch glass-On a larger scale, Stockholm's blowers, silversmiths, fabric print-Skansen in the Djurgarden, a lovely ers and shoemakers at work.

You can spend hours or days in

center, gives a good idea of Swedish Skansen alone and several weeks country life from the 14th century exploring the Djurgarden with its to the present. The park has grown miles of bike paths and walking tenfold since it was opened in 1891 trails, its Tivoli amusement part, several museums, castles and restaurants with scenic views over-

From the high points in the park (the highest is the Bredablick tower) you can see a city afloat. From the city's several harbors there are dozens of short boat cruises - including steamboats that offer luncheon and evening cruises - to Stromkajen in front of the Grand Hotel, Klara Malarstrand at City Hall, Nybropian, The Royal Palace

The 17th-century summer palace at Drottningholm, about 45 minutes west of Stockholm by boat from the city hall docks, is worth

most pleasant aspect of visiting is strolling through the vast gardens and roaming the grounds, where plaster and tin and painted with stripes, and the China Pavilion, which is now a museum exhibiting Oriental objets d'art collected in the past two centuries by the royal

Other popular destinations are Vaxholm, an old fishing port a few hours from downtown Stockholm. Uppsala by way of Sigtuna, one of the oldest settlements in Sweden, and the town of Mariefred with its 16th-century Gripsholm castle and

As the summer wanes, Helsinki and Stockholm residents are storthe visit for the gardens and the ing up memories for the sunless 18th-century court theater, pre-served as a theatrical museum and joys, too. The fountain in the used for operas in the summer. The Kungstradgarden becomes a skattheater prospered during the reign ing rink, and you can walk on fro-of the playwright-king Gustav III, zen Lake Malaren from the Old who ruled from 1771 to 1792. After Town to the Djurgarden. For a the king's death it was boarded up special holiday treat there is a Baland used as a storeroom, and thus uc cruise that arrives in Leningrad some Baroque scenery and stage in time to toast the New Year with machinery were saved by neglect.



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A Quiet Copperware Center In Istanbul's Hectic Bazaar

by Alan Cowell

STANBUL - Shoehomed between Istanbul's great mosques and its tangles of alleyways and chaos, the city's Grand Bazaar seethes with people and pushers of everything from phony French perfumes to genuine silk rugs glimmering with their own intricacy.

Yet, at its core, in the oldest part of what the Turks call the Kapali Carsi (pronounced kap-a-LUH char-SHUH, and meaning covered market) there is a kind of still and restful vortex in L'Orient, a shop the size of a closet. It is a place where buyers and browsers (including two former U.S. presidents, Jimmy Carter and Richard Nixon) might find some peace, and contemplate trade in tranquility.

Murat Bilir, the shop's owner, deals mainly in copperware, some old, some not so old and seems to have decided that no one need be forced into buying. "I am not selling olives and cheese," he said. "Life goes on without a piece of copper." And so, too, the inference seems to be, would his customers, if they did not share that particular hankering for artifacts that Bilir, in the telling of their origins, transforms into the emblems of intimate histories.

Here, for instance, is a ladle-like utensil used by the nomads of southeast Turkey for roasting coffee beans over coals on their journeys between the cool mountain uplands of summer and the coastal refuge of winter. Here, too, he says, is a Russian samovar, brought into Turkey, maybe by Russians fleeing the October Revolution of 1917, maybe by more nefarious trading routes.

Then there are bowls and platters, whose origins, sometimes, may be detected from the style of workmanship. Fluted rims on large platters, for instance, usually denote Persian origin, while plain rims tend to be from Anatolia; etched copper, in a leaf pat-tern, and heavier than usual, is often of Bosnian origin, while engraved copper is usually from closer to home.

Bilir seems ready to share some of the expense indispensable to dating and valu-ing the artifacts, which he sells for fixed prices. Haggling, typical of many parts of the Grand Bazaar, he regards as demeaning to both buyer and seller, so there has to be some trust, too, when buying items that might

range from \$25 or less, to \$700 and more. "Generally, the visitors who come to my shop have a little bit of love for old pieces," he said. "Either they want to add to a collection, or they want a gift and think that copper makes a suitable gift." The standards for judging rarity and age seem to need an experienced eye. A water pitcher, for in-



Murat Bilit sells only at fixed prices; haggling is out.

age might have a rarity value. Some pieces are dated, but, often, it is a shape predominant in a particular era, or the weight of copper, or a craftsman's signature in Arabic that offers a clue to history.

"In the market, we have what I call new, used and old pieces. New pieces, often machine-made, you can get just by picking up the phone. Used pieces are between 15 to 20 and 75 to 80 years old. After that, you have what I call old pieces, which will either have beautiful decorative work, an unusual shape or an unusual weight." Some buyers, he said, look particularly for inscriptions in Arme-

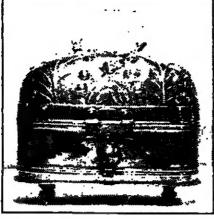
ty. (Arabic signatures, for instance, might note an age of 200 to 250 years, in the era

Other buyers simply like the functions of the pieces they buy, so that, with retinning of the interior, a person might, for instance, buy a three-tiered copper hunch box, decades old, for, say, \$30, have it retinned and use it

The lunch boxes are made of three or more bowls that fit one on top of the other under a

lid with a handle, all held together with copper bars that hook onto the sides. Turkish coffeepots, too, may be reused to brew the particularly thick, often sweet, cof-





Coffee pot (top) and coffee roaster in a shop the size of a closet.

fee for which the country is known. (Those with a folding handle, Bilir said, are often of nomad origin since the folding handle saved space when the family packed up for its next move.) Retinning, however, is essential, he said, because copper itself is poisonous. Bilir will have the item retinned for a nominal

The goods that arrive in his shop, he said, are usually family heirlooms, sold to raise cash. They therefore do not fall into the categories of antiquities such as archaeologi-cal finds, old weapons, ancient textiles and manuscripts that may not be exported from Turkey. The choice, despite the small size of the store, is wide: scales and ladles compete for space on the cluttered shelves with lunch

boxes, bowls, platters, lamps and samovars. Leaving the shop, there will be other merchants, less relexed, trying a variety of lan-guages to lure a potential buyer into their stores. They will be offering delicate pillbox-es said to be made of camel bone, and silver and amber necklaces and water pipes and rugs and the many other items that cram the

6 1987 The New York Times

FOOD

Restaurants Revisited, One Plus, One Minus

ARIS — Some of my fondest early dining memories in Paris revolve around long Saturday afternoon shop and restaurant just off the Place de Clichy. We'd go with a crowd, order a few bottles of a young red Burgundy or Bordeaux, settle into the big 1930s wooden booths set beneath celler-like arches, and begin our graduate course in French cheese.

Eagerly, we'd wade through the seven courses of cheese, seven different platters

PATRICIA WELLS

served in ascending stages of pungency. slowly learning the difference between Brie de Meaux and Brie de Melun (that from Melun tends to be saltier). We'd search in vain for a Saint-Nectaire with character (it took eight years to find one properly aged. and that only in its native Auvergne), and we fell in love with the creamy, golden Soumaintrin, the supple cow's milk cheese from

Burgundy.

Always, the room was aromatic with a symphonic mingling of well-aged, raw milk cheeses, all exhaling different aromas some barnyard rich and lusty, others deli-

cately, appealingly lactic. The aging crew of waiters took special professorial pleasure in educating diners, advising not to fill up on bread, warning not to eat the rind, admonishing that if you take too much of this or that there will not be room for the parade of cheese trays yet to come. As dishes piled high with bits of rind and morsels of uneaten cheese, waiters offered clean

plates so we could all start anew.

So we returned, season after season, sometimes with notebooks in hand, with a mission to understand the geography of France through its goat cheeses. We soon realized that those from the gentle Loire, like the dry Valençay, the delicate Selle-sur-Cher, were feathery and elusive, elegant, fitting the Loire valley château life, while the energetic and pungent goat cheeses from Provence, such as the firm, aged picodon and herb-strewn poivre-d'ain offered visions of bril-liant fields of lavender and dry, craggy hills sprouting tufts of wild thyme.

The next time we'd turn our energies to the blues, and decide that Bleu de Bresse is bland, nondescript next to its more pungent relatives, the creamy Roquefort, the buttery Fourme d'Ambert, the wild Corsican blue.

We returned last week to Androuët, to find the arches razed, the clumsy but cozy wooden booths dismantled, the familiar old waiters sent out to pasture. The new Androuët is a blend of blonde

wood and butter yellow walls, with a superrealistic painting of contented Norman cows rambling about a bucolic apple orchard.

The seven-course cheese tasting menu now serves as a sorry tribute to modern-day

but not heavy assortment of very satisfying, gratifying Auvergnat fare. This is the land of plenty - plenty of sausage and cabbage, boudin, mashed potatoes with garlic, deli-

cious green lentils and crusty peasant bread. Best bets remain the first course emincé de choux verts oux lardons chauds (very finely shredded cabbage doused with warm red vinegar and tossed with meaty chunks of bacon), the saucisse d'Auvergne aux lentilles du Puy (well-seasoned pork sausage served in a veritable lake of green lentils), and any-thing they serve with the local aligot, a sooth-ing blend of potatoes and chunks of garlic whisked and enriched with fresh curds of Cantal cheese. Two local wines worth noting: The Madiran from Château Peyros, priced at 50 francs a half bottle, and the Côtes d'Auvergne Chanturge, at 85 francs a

Parisian taste in cheese. That translates as a trend for cheeses that are bland, chalky,

anemic, underaged, a rejection of all that is

pungent, earthy, oozing with character.
The procession was the same — we began

with the full fat Brillat-Savarin, moved on to

Saint-Nectaire and family, on through the

land of Brie and all variety of chevres, sam-

pled the pungent Maroilles and finished off up with the blues. But the cheeses were

served much too cold. Since they were also

served much too young, it hardly mattered. They offered little in the way of aroma,

flavor, satisfaction. In fact, there was barely

The young, disinterested waiters piled

a whiff of difference from platter to platter

fresh cheese on top of stray strips of rind, refusing to change plates until midway

through the degustation.
Regretfully Androuët, which once served

as a model training ground for appreciative

gastronomes, now stands as a palace de-

authentic Paris restaurant devoted to a single regional cuisine — met with a far better end.

Most diners will probably not even notice

the sprucing up, such as new stucco walls, a

more elegant staircase, a lightening of what was a rather heavy country decor.

Ambassade d'Auvergne remains, as ever,

one of the city's better buys, with a hearty

eled but basically unchanged Amba d'Auvergne - to my mind the best and most

Thankfully, a return to the newly remod-

signed to cater to timid palates.

Androuës, 4! Rue d'Amsterdam, Paris 8: tel: 48.74.26.90. Closed Sunday and holidays. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club Visa. 180-franc cheese tasting menu, and 200franc menu, not including wine or service. A la carte, about 300 francs, including wine and

Ambassade d'Auvergne, 22 Rue du Grenier-Saint-Lazare, Paris 3; tel: 42.72.31.22. Open daily, with last orders taken at 10:30 P.M. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Eurocard, Visa. 200 to 250 francs per person, including wine and service.

Delphi: Its Glories Remain

40.00

ered Delphi the center of the world, a magnet for any cultured traveler. Today, it s little more than an out-of-theway village in mountainous southeastern Greece. About three hours v car from Athens, the remains of its glory make it a destination of almost consi attraction and value.

Nestling in the folds formed by two massive peaks — the so-called ining rocks," or phaedriades of Mount Parnassus, and overlooking a deep gorge thickly lined with silver-tipped olive trees stretching as far as the eye can see, Delphi's site has always been viewed as among the most suggestive and mysterious known to man.

In ancient times the town was situated at an important crossroads of the Hellenic world; the road from northern and eastern Greece passed through Delphi, and the gentle bay port of Itea a few miles away, across the fertile and hotly contested Krissaean plain, made travel to the populous Peloponneus relatively easy and quick.

More important was Delphi's religious role. Because of the allegedly miraculous and purifying powers of the steam escaping from cracks in the area's seismic rock formations, it had as early as the 14th century B.C. become the site of an oracle initially dedicated to the earth goddess. Later it was consecrated to a more important god, Apollo Delphinios, who according to Greek mythology slew the Python, the guardian serpent, and took possession of the site. By the sixth century B.C., Delphi had developed into a major religious shrine for much of the then-civilized world and, therefore, quickly became a sanctuary of ever-increasing wealth and prestige.

Historical records make it clear that the Delphi oracle was the most important in Greece. During the sanctuary's golden era, as many as three Pythias - all women over 50 of unquestioned virtue - were on hand to express the will and prophecy of Apollo. The Pythian Games, originally scheduled at eight-year intervals, but after 582 B.C. held every four years in honor of Apollo, Artemis and Leto, further increased Delphi's international in-

Much of the relatively narrow, steeply terraced sanctuary site consists of the remains of commemorawe monuments and richly deconied "treasuries" built in ancient times by various city-states and kingdoms, in Greece and elsewhere, to house their votive offerings to the god or to commemorate important victories or triumphs. Then, as today, pilgrims or visiting delegations entering the sanctuary Marble frieze in the museum.



A view of the sprawling sanctuary, with the Temple of Apollo in the foreground.

sacred Way, past sculptures, statuary and treasury buildings until reaching the remains of the massive

Dionysus in charge) the Pythia would respond to applicants for prophecy and truth.

Those hoping to ask questions of

of the triumphal arch built several north, leaving the less important biguous language.

tion, 197 feet by 72 feet (about 60 selver at the nearby spring of Casby 22 meters).

Selver at the nearby spring of Castalia and, after paying a fee, to great kingdom. The oracle did not Beyond the temple was the the-sacrifice a healthy animal. In the ater, still one of the best preserved event of positive omens from the in Greece, and even higher up, at sacrifice, after purification rites 2,116 feet, the stadium with its tiers with Castalia water the Pythia and of granite seats situated in a stand her attendant priests would go into of pine and laurel trees. Remnants the temple and descend to chambers below the temple nave. The centuries later by the Romans are Pythia would then enter a special still standing. The temple was the chamber, or antron, where seated central monument in the sanctuary, over what was probably a vaporfor it was there - when the signs spewing fissure in the ground, she were deemed favorable - that on would go into a trance. Her rethe seventh day of each month (ex- sponses to questions were trancept for the three winter months, scribed into verse or prose by a when Apollo was believed to travel priest, albeit at times in highly am-



example, that when King Croesus of Lydia sought advice during his war with Cyrus of Persia he was temple of Apollo, a Doric construc- the oracle had to first cleanse them- told only that "if Croesus crosse

> specify that the doomed kingdom would be his own. Driving from Athens to Thebes tional road cuts through the Vilia Valley - dominated by the peak of Mount Cithaeron, where the baby Oedipus was left to die by his frightened father - and the rolling hills at the edge of the Parnes

Marmaria, on the left side of the road before reaching Delphi, is the sanctuary of Athena Pronaia, the first sacred place reached in ancient times by travelers from the east, with the remains of a temple 10 the goddess, treasuries, altars and other monuments.

Do not skip a visit to the excellently arranged Delphi museum (closed Tuesdays). Along with the artifacts, coins, gold jewelry, ivory carvings and primitive weapons found in the area, it has an important collection of archaic art. Some of the principal treasures include the reliefs from the sixth century B.C. treasury of Siphnos, the Egyptian-style sphinx of the Naxians. and the remains of a two-dimensional bull all in silver except for the horns, forehead, hoofs, ears and testicles, which were made instead

Sari Gilbert is a Rome-based jou

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LIMA—A contested proposal to nationalize Peru's financial system passed its first legislative hurdle Thursday with its approval in the Chamber of Deputies.

The bill, calling for the expropriation of the nation's 10 private banks, six finance companies and 17 insurance companies, was approved before dawn after two days of debate. The Senate is now to address the measure, which was proposed on July 28 by President Alan Garcia Pérez.

A draft of the bill, published Wednesday of the vote, said company owners would be paid in local currency and that the public would eventually be able to purchase 15 to 25 percent of the stock. BA Will Meet Amid Rumor on U.S. Jets

Peru Nationalization Bill

Passes First Major Test

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LONDON — British Airways PLC declined to comment Thursday on speculation that it would announce a \$1.5 billion order Friday for about 18 jets from U.S. companies to replace its fleet of TriStars, built by Lockheed Corp.

There was talk within the industry that the recently privatized airline might announce at an extraordinary meeting that it was choosing planes from Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp. rather than from Airbus Industrie. in the meeting is being held to gain shareholder approval for BA's bid for British Caledonian.

Group PLC.